

REALIZZAZIONE DI SUPPORTI IN CARPENTERIA METALLICA PER IMBARCAZIONI NAVALI

SUPPORTO – BS001

Certificazione statica strutturale SC0003 NL8tonn e SC0003 DL12tonn/m

PROGETTO OPERE STRUTTURALI

RELAZIONE DI CALCOLO STRUTTURALE

In accordo con la normativa Tecnica per le Costruzioni NTC2008 e Circ. Min. Infrastrutture e Trasporti n. 617 del 2 Febbraio 2009, ed EUROCODICI.

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INDICE

1. DESCRIZIONE GENERALE DELLE OPERE	3
1.1 Descrizione del contesto edilizio ed inquadramento cartografico	3
1.2 Progetto	5
1.3 Normativa Tecnica	6
2. DESCRIZIONE DEI MATERIALI	7
2.1 Acciaio per opere di carpenteria metallica	7
2.2 Descrizione generale delle strutture di supporto	9
2.2.1 Supporto telescopico per chiglia - Cavalletto per imbarcazione: BS001	9
3. ILLUSTRAZIONE DEI CRITERI DI PROGETTAZIONE E MODELLAZIONE	16
3.1 Analisi dei carichi – Carichi al metro lineare e Carichi Nodali	16
3.2 Analisi dei carichi – Azione dei carichi agenti	18
3.3 Analisi dei massimi spostamenti in esercizio	19
4. CARATTERISTICHE E AFFIDABILITÀ DEL CODICE DI CALCOLO	22
5. VERIFICA DEGLI ELEMENTI STRUTTURALI	43
5.1 Caratteristiche della sollecitazione sugli elementi strutturali	43
5.1.3 Support BS001 – CARICO NODALE CONCENTRATO 8 tn	43
5.1.4 Support BS001 – CARICO UNIFORMEMENTE DISTRIBUITO 12 tn/m	45
5.2 Verifica delle sezioni resistenti (SUPPORT BS001 – Carico concentrato in mezzeria 8ton)	47
5.3 Verifica delle sezioni resistenti (SUPPORT BS001 – Carico uniformemente distribuito 12ton/m)	79
6. MODELLO STRUTTURALE	120
6.1 VERIFICA DEI NODI STRUTTURALI	120
6.1.1 SUPPORT BS001 – NODO 1	120
6.1.2 SUPPORT BS001 – NODO 2	130
7. CONCLUSIONE CERTIFICAZIONE	141

1. Descrizione Generale delle opere

1.1 Descrizione del contesto edilizio ed inquadramento cartografico

La presente relazione di calcolo strutturale contempla la progettazione, analisi e verifica di sostegni in carpenteria metallica per imbarcazioni, al fine di essere adoperati per il sostegno momentaneo di imbarcazioni, per opere di manutenzione ordinaria delle stesse.

Di seguito per rendere l'idea precisa, a titolo di esempio di ciò che si è progettato, si evidenzieranno delle immagini di proprietà di alcune aziende, (*scaricate gratuitamente da google immagini*).



Immagine 1 (fotografia non di personale proprietà – fonte : www.google.it immagini)



Immagine 2 (fotografia non di personale proprietà – fonte : www.google.it immagini)



Immagine 3 (fotografia non di personale proprietà – fonte : www.google.it immagini)



Immagine 4 (fotografia non di personale proprietà – fonte : www.google.it immagini)

1.2 Progetto

Il progetto prevede appunto, la progettazione strutturale ai fini statici di una tipologia di supporto:

- Supporto centrale per chiglia

Supporto centrale per chiglia - Cavalletto per imbarcazione: BS001

Cavalletto certificato per imbarcazioni ad altezza regolabile realizzato in acciaio zincato a caldo di classe S235JR. Portata massima di 12 Tonnellate/m (quindi come carico distribuito) e di 8 tonnellate come carico concentrato in mezzzeria della trave superiore. L'altezza è regolabile da 1050mm a 1170 mm. Il peso totale del prodotto finito è di circa 63 Kg.



Il supporto per chiglia è stato progettato e verificato per il carico massimo sopra indicato. Il supporto essendo telescopico, ha un'altezza minima ed un'altezza massima. Il carico massimo applicato è stato verificato nelle due condizioni. La condizione più sfavorevole è a telescopio massimo aperto. Il progettista delle strutture, Ing. Michele Altília, non si assume nessuna responsabilità, inerente lo scorretto posizionamento dello stesso, nonché di eventuali carichi aggiuntivi non contemplati. Il supporto per chiglia è stato progettato ai soli fini statici, senza aggiunta di azioni laterali, accidentali, termiche e variabili. Spetta al committente e all'impresa valutare l'esatto carico dell'imbarcazione con le eventuali precauzioni in presenza di azioni aggiuntive. I carichi di cui sopra, non sono contemporanei e cumulativi, ma sono stati verificati in due step di condizione di carico distinte. Uno per carico concentrato con massimo 8tonnellate, e l'altro per carico distribuito con massimo 12 Tonnellate /m. I due carichi non vanno aggiunti come portata massima. Il progettista delle Strutture, Ing. Michele Altília, non si assume nessuna responsabilità civile e /o penale per quanto riguarda scorretti comportamenti in cantiere, sia in fase di preparazione delle opere che in fase di centraggio nonché su differenze o cambi di elementi, sezioni, dimensioni, altezze, lunghezze, spessori e carichi.

1.3 Normativa Tecnica

La normativa italiana cui si è fatto riferimento nelle fasi di calcolo e progettazione è la seguente:

- **Legge n. 1086 del 5 Novembre 1971.** "Norme per la disciplina delle opere di conglomerato cementizio armato, normale e precompresso, ed a struttura metallica";
- **D.P.R. nr.380 del 6 Giugno 2001.** "Testo unico delle disposizioni legislative e regolamentari in materia di edilizia".
- **D.M. Infrastrutture del 14 Gennaio 2008.** "Approvazione delle nuove norme tecniche per le costruzioni".
- **Circ. Min. Infrastrutture e Trasporti n. 617 del 2 Febbraio 2009.** "Istruzioni per l'applicazione delle «Nuove norme tecniche per le costruzioni» di cui al decreto ministeriale 14 gennaio 2008";
- **UNI EN 1992-1-1:2005 Eurocodice 2.** "Progettazione delle strutture di calcestruzzo - Parte 1-1: Regole generali e regole per gli edifici";
- **UNI EN 1992-1-1:2005 Eurocodice 3.** "Progettazione delle strutture in acciaio- Parte 1-1: Regole generali e regole per gli edifici"; ENV 1993-1-1
- **D.P.R. nr.380 del 6 Giugno 2001.** "Testo unico delle disposizioni legislative e regolamentari in materia di edilizia".

2. Descrizione dei materiali

2.1 Acciaio per opere di carpenteria metallica

➤ Acciaio per strutture metalliche e strutture composte

Si dovranno utilizzare acciai conformi alle norme armonizzate della serie UNI EN 10025 (per i laminati), UNI EN 10219-1 (per i tubi saldati), recanti al marcatura CE. Nelle calcolazioni statiche sono stati impiegati i seguenti valori:

Modulo elastico	$E=210000$	N/mm ²
Modulo di elasticità trasversale	$G=E/[2(1+\nu)] = 80769$	N/mm ²
Coefficiente di Poisson	0.30	-
Peso Specifico	78.50	KN/m ³
Coefficiente di dilatazione termica	0.000012	1/°C

In sede di progettazione, sono stati assunti i dati sintetizzati di seguito nelle tabelle (D.M. 14.01.2008):

Tabella 11.3.IX – Laminati a caldo con profili a sezione aperta

Norme e qualità degli acciai	Spessore nominale dell'elemento			
	$t \leq 40$ mm		$40 \text{ mm} < t \leq 80$ mm	
	f_{yk} [N/mm ²]	f_{tk} [N/mm ²]	f_{yk} [N/mm ²]	f_{tk} [N/mm ²]
UNI EN 10025-2				
S 235	235	360	215	360
S 275	275	430	255	410
S 355	355	510	335	470
S 450	440	550	420	550
UNI EN 10025-3				
S 275 N/NL	275	390	255	370
S 355 N/NL	355	490	335	470
S 420 N/NL	420	520	390	520
S 460 N/NL	460	540	430	540
UNI EN 10025-4				
S 275 M/ML	275	370	255	360
S 355 M/ML	355	470	335	450
S 420 M/ML	420	520	390	500
S 460 M/ML	460	540	430	530
UNI EN 10025-5				
S 235 W	235	360	215	340
S 355 W	355	510	335	490

Tabella 11.3.X - Laminati a caldo con profili a sezione cava

Norme e qualità degli acciai	Spessore nominale dell'elemento			
	$t \leq 40$ mm		$40 \text{ mm} < t \leq 80$ mm	
	f_{yk} [N/mm ²]	f_{tk} [N/mm ²]	f_{yk} [N/mm ²]	f_{tk} [N/mm ²]
UNI EN 10210-1				
S 235 H	235	360	215	340
S 275 H	275	430	255	410
S 355 H	355	510	335	490
S 275 NH/NLH	275	390	255	370
S 355 NH/NLH	355	490	335	470
S 420 NH/NLH	420	540	390	520
S 460 NH/NLH	460	560	430	550

Caratteristiche meccaniche bulloneria

I bulloni utilizzati nelle giunzioni devono appartenere alle sotto indicate classi della norma UNI EN

ISO 898-1:2001, associate nel modo indicato nella tabella sottostante (D.M:14.01.2008):

Tabella 11.3.XII.a

	Normali			Ad alta resistenza	
Vite	4.6	5.6	6.8	8.8	10.9
Dado	4	5	6	8	10

Tabella 11.3.XII.b

Classe	4.6	5.6	6.8	8.8	10.9
f_{yb} (N/mm ²)	240	300	480	649	900
f_{tb} (N/mm ²)	400	500	600	800	1000

Caratteristiche meccaniche saldature e processo

La saldatura degli acciai dovrà avvenire con uno dei procedimenti all'arco elettrico codificati secondo la norma UNI EN ISO 4063:2001. Sono richieste caratteristiche di duttilità, snervamento, resistenza e tenacità in zona fusa e in zona termica alterata non inferiori a quelle del materiale di base.

Nell'esecuzione delle saldature dovranno essere rispettate le norme UNI EN 1011:2005 parti 1 e 2 per gli acciai ferritici e della parte 3 per gli acciai inossidabili. Per la preparazione dei lembi si applicherà, salvo caso particolari, la norma UNI EN ISO 9692-1:2005.

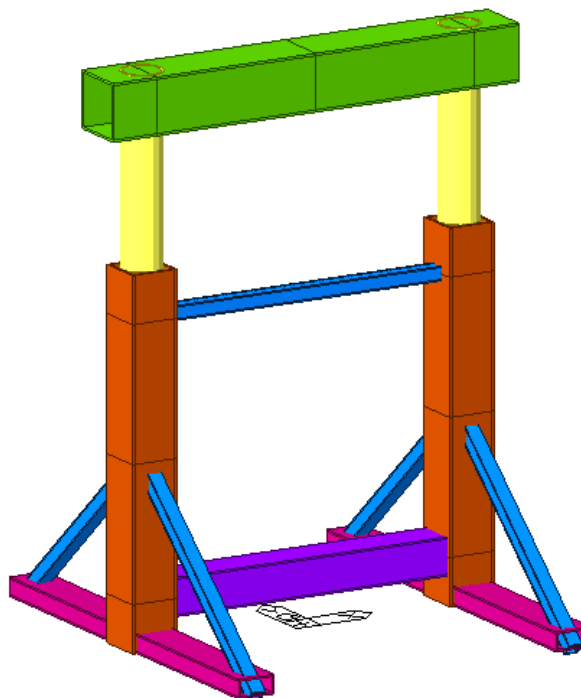
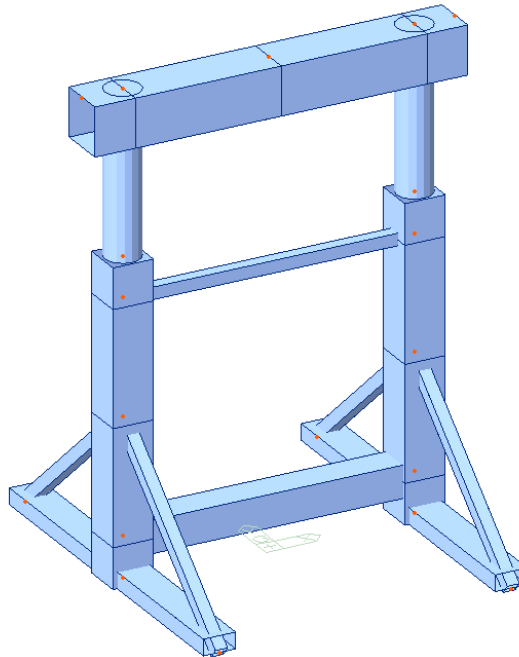
NOTA. *Le barre di armature e i ferri devono essere posti in opera privi di evidenti tracce di ruggine e praticando alle estremità gli opportuni ancoraggi. Per tutti i getti si prescrive l'uso del vibratore. Quote e misure da controllare in cantiere.*

2.2 Descrizione generale delle strutture di supporto

Le strutture di supporto, come precedentemente detto, sono in carpenteria metallica di classe S235JR. I componenti delle strutture sono vari, divisi per spessori e per dimensioni. Di seguito si riportano le immagini dei modelli di calcolo F.E.M. con i costituenti elementi di ogni singolo supporto strutturale per imbarcazione, con le relative dimensioni e spessori.

2.2.1 Supporto telescopico per chiglia - Cavalletto per imbarcazione: BS001

Di seguito due immagini dello stesso modello FEM di cui sopra. Un'immagine a colore unico e l'altra immagine con varie colorazione. Ogni singola colorazione indica la presenza di un profilo di differenti caratteristiche meccaniche e dimensionali.



SEZIONE DI COLORAZIONE ARANCIO NELL'IMMAGINE SUPERIORE

Di seguito vi sono le caratteristiche dimensionali e le caratteristiche meccaniche dell'elemento.

Section Data
× Section Properties
×

DB/User

Section ID

Name

☒ Box

☐ User ☒ DB

Sect. Name

☐ Built-Up Section

Get Data from Single Angle

DB Name

Sect. Name

H	0.1	m
B	0.1	m
tw	0.005	m
tf1	0.005	m
C	0	m
tf2	0	m

☒ Consider Shear Deformation.

	Value	Unit
Area	1.880000e-003	m ²
Asy	1.000000e-003	m ²
Asz	1.000000e-003	m ²
Ixx	4.286875e-006	m ⁴
Iyy	2.810000e-006	m ⁴
Izz	2.810000e-006	m ⁴
Cyp	5.000000e-002	m
Cym	5.000000e-002	m
Czp	5.000000e-002	m
Czm	5.000000e-002	m
Qyb	3.387500e-003	m ²
Qzb	3.387500e-003	m ²
Peri:O	4.000000e-001	m
Peri:I	0.000000e+000	m
Center:y	5.000000e-002	m
Center:z	5.000000e-002	m
y1	-5.000000e-002	m
z1	5.000000e-002	m
y2	5.000000e-002	m
z2	5.000000e-002	m
y3	5.000000e-002	m
z3	-5.000000e-002	m
y4	-5.000000e-002	m
z4	-5.000000e-002	m

Close

SEZIONE DI COLORAZIONE VERDE NELL'IMMAGINE SUPERIORE

Di seguito vi sono le caratteristiche dimensionali e le caratteristiche meccaniche dell'elemento.

Section Data
Section Properties
✕

DB/User
✕

Section ID:

Name:

☒ User ☐ DB

Sect. Name:

☒ Built-Up Section

Get Data from Single Angle

DB Name:

Sect. Name:

H: m

B: m

tw: m

tf1: m

C: m

tf2: m

☐ HSQ Type

B1: m

B2: m

☒ Consider Shear Deformation.

	Value	Unit
Area	2.300000e-003	m ²
Asy	1.200000e-003	m ²
Asz	1.200000e-003	m ²
Ixx	7.604375e-006	m ⁴
Iyy	5.079167e-006	m ⁴
Izz	5.079167e-006	m ⁴
Cyp	6.000000e-002	m
Cym	6.000000e-002	m
Czp	6.000000e-002	m
Czm	6.000000e-002	m
Qyb	4.962500e-003	m ²
Qzb	4.962500e-003	m ²
Peri:O	4.800000e-001	m
Peri:I	4.400000e-001	m
Center:y	6.000000e-002	m
Center:z	6.000000e-002	m
y1	-6.000000e-002	m
z1	6.000000e-002	m
y2	6.000000e-002	m
z2	6.000000e-002	m
y3	6.000000e-002	m
z3	-6.000000e-002	m
y4	-6.000000e-002	m
z4	-6.000000e-002	m

Close

SEZIONE DI COLORAZIONE FUCSIA NELL'IMMAGINE SUPERIORE

Di seguito vi sono le caratteristiche dimensionali e le caratteristiche meccaniche dell'elemento.

Section Data
Section Properties
✕

DB/User
✕

Section ID:

Name:

☒ User ☐ DB

DB Name:

Sect. Name:

☒ Built-Up Section

Get Data from Single Angle

DB Name:

Sect. Name:

H: m

B: m

tw: m

tf1: m

C: m

tf2: m

☐ HSQ Type

B1: m

B2: m

☒ Consider Shear Deformation.

	Value	Unit
Area	8.960000e+002	mm ²
Asy	6.400000e+002	mm ²
Asz	3.200000e+002	mm ²
Ixx	5.346926e+005	mm ⁴
Iyy	2.300587e+005	mm ⁴
Izz	7.113387e+005	mm ⁴
Cyp	4.000000e+001	mm
Cym	4.000000e+001	mm
Czp	2.000000e+001	mm
Czm	2.000000e+001	mm
Qyb	8.480000e+002	mm ²
Qzb	1.408000e+003	mm ²
Peri:O	2.400000e+002	mm
Peri:I	2.080000e+002	mm
Center:y	4.000000e+001	mm
Center:z	2.000000e+001	mm
y1	-4.000000e+001	mm
z1	2.000000e+001	mm
y2	4.000000e+001	mm
z2	2.000000e+001	mm
y3	4.000000e+001	mm
z3	-2.000000e+001	mm
y4	-4.000000e+001	mm
z4	-2.000000e+001	mm

Close

SEZIONE DI COLORAZIONE CELESTE NELL'IMMAGINE SUPERIORE

Di seguito vi sono le caratteristiche dimensionali e le caratteristiche meccaniche dell'elemento.

Section Data
Section Properties
✕

DB/User
✕

Section ID:

Name:

☒ User ☐ DB

Sect. Name:

☒ Built-Up Section

Get Data from Single Angle

DB Name:

Sect. Name:

H: mm

B: mm

tw: mm

tf1: mm

C: mm

tf2: mm

☐ HSQ Type

B1: mm

B2: mm

☒ Consider Shear Deformation.

	Value	Unit
Area	3.240000e+002	mm ²
Asy	1.800000e+002	mm ²
Asz	1.800000e+002	mm ²
Ixx	5.904900e+004	mm ⁴
Iyy	3.985200e+004	mm ⁴
Izz	3.985200e+004	mm ⁴
Cyp	1.500000e+001	mm
Cym	1.500000e+001	mm
Czp	1.500000e+001	mm
Czm	1.500000e+001	mm
Qyb	2.745000e+002	mm ²
Qzb	2.745000e+002	mm ²
Peri:O	1.200000e+002	mm
Peri:I	9.600000e+001	mm
Center:y	1.500000e+001	mm
Center:z	1.500000e+001	mm
y1	-1.500000e+001	mm
z1	1.500000e+001	mm
y2	1.500000e+001	mm
z2	1.500000e+001	mm
y3	1.500000e+001	mm
z3	-1.500000e+001	mm
y4	-1.500000e+001	mm
z4	-1.500000e+001	mm

Close

SEZIONE DI COLORAZIONE VIOLA NELL'IMMAGINE SUPERIORE

Di seguito vi sono le caratteristiche dimensionali e le caratteristiche meccaniche dell'elemento.

Section Data

DB/User

Section ID

5

Name

IRR 80X80X4

☒ User
 ☐ DB

AISC10(US)

Box

Sect. Name

☒ Built-Up Section

Get Data from Single Angle

DB Name

AISC10(US)

Sect. Name

H

80

mm

B

80

mm

tw

4

mm

tf1

4

mm

C

0

mm

tf2

4

mm

☐ HSQ Type

B1

0

mm

B2

0

mm

☒ Consider Shear Deformation.

Section Properties

	Value	Unit
Area	1.216000e+003	mm ²
Asy	6.400000e+002	mm ²
Asz	6.400000e+002	mm ²
Ixx	1.755904e+006	mm ⁴
Iyy	1.173845e+006	mm ⁴
Izz	1.173845e+006	mm ⁴
Cyp	4.000000e+001	mm
Cym	4.000000e+001	mm
Czp	4.000000e+001	mm
Czm	4.000000e+001	mm
Qyb	2.168000e+003	mm ²
Qzb	2.168000e+003	mm ²
Peri:O	3.200000e+002	mm
Peri:I	2.880000e+002	mm
Center:y	4.000000e+001	mm
Center:z	4.000000e+001	mm
y1	-4.000000e+001	mm
z1	4.000000e+001	mm
y2	4.000000e+001	mm
z2	4.000000e+001	mm
y3	4.000000e+001	mm
z3	-4.000000e+001	mm
y4	-4.000000e+001	mm
z4	-4.000000e+001	mm

Close

SEZIONE DI COLORAZIONE GIALLO NELL'IMMAGINE SUPERIORE

Di seguito vi sono le caratteristiche dimensionali e le caratteristiche meccaniche dell'elemento.

Section Data
Section Properties
✕

DB/User
✕

Section ID:

Name:

☒ User ☐ DB

Sect. Name:

☒ Built-Up Section

Get Data from Single Angle

DB Name:

Sect. Name:

D: mm

tw: mm

☒ Consider Shear Deformation.

	Value	Unit
Area	1.303761e+003	mm ²
Asy	6.518805e+002	mm ²
Asz	6.518805e+002	mm ²
Ixx	2.253551e+006	mm ⁴
Iyy	1.126775e+006	mm ⁴
Izz	1.126775e+006	mm ⁴
Cyp	4.400000e+001	mm
Cym	4.400000e+001	mm
Czp	4.400000e+001	mm
Czm	4.400000e+001	mm
Qyb	1.728500e+003	mm ²
Qzb	1.728500e+003	mm ²
Peri:O	2.764602e+002	mm
Peri:I	2.450442e+002	mm
Center:y	4.400000e+001	mm
Center:z	4.400000e+001	mm
y1	0.000000e+000	mm
z1	4.400000e+001	mm
y2	4.400000e+001	mm
z2	0.000000e+000	mm
y3	0.000000e+000	mm
z3	-4.400000e+001	mm
y4	-4.400000e+001	mm
z4	0.000000e+000	mm

Close

3. Illustrazione dei criteri di progettazione e modellazione

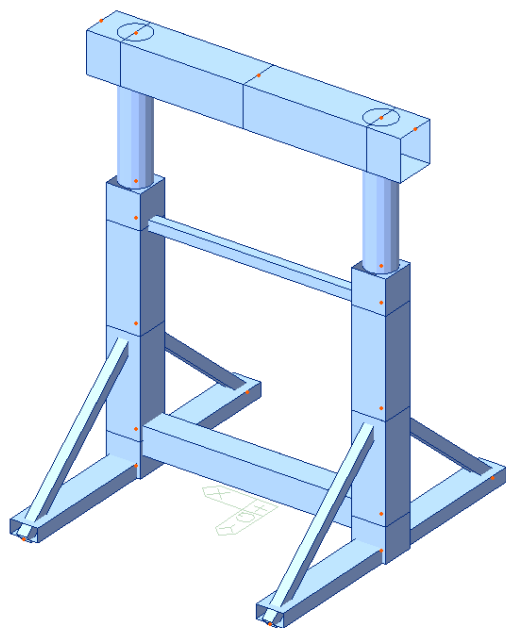
La struttura metallica è stata progettata ai fini statici secondo le NTC2008 ed EUROCODICI, in quanto essa non rispetta i criteri di gerarchia di resistenze e *capacity design* per il semplice motivo che non stiamo parlando di una struttura sismo resistente ai fini sismici.

- Le strutture sono adibite ad uso supporto per imbarcazioni
- La strutture si presentano come non sismo-resistenti,
- Le strutture è connessa alla base non hanno vincoli rigidi o mobili. Sono appoggiate direttamente alla pavimentazione, eventualmente si possono inserire delle zattere di connessione o anche degli elementi rigidi di connessione tra i due supporti verticali laterali.
- **Sintesi delle verifiche di sicurezza**
Le verifiche di sicurezza vengono riportate per esteso nei capitoli successivi della presente relazione di calcolo. **Tutte le verifiche hanno dato esito positivo.**
- **Giudizio motivato di accettabilità dei risultati**
I risultati risultano conformi alle calcolazioni e controlli eseguiti manualmente (in fase di predimensionamento) e attraverso dei check del software di calcolo. Vari controlli eseguiti sono stati riportati diffusamente all'interno del capitolo 1° della presente relazione:
 - Controlli per la determinazione del sistema costruttivo
 - Controlli massimi di deformazione elastica e post-elastica
 - Controlli per l'esclusione della deformabilità torsionale
 - Controlli per la valutazione degli effetti del secondo ordine
 - Ulteriori controlli manuali, in particolare sull'equilibrio della struttura sono state eseguite in fase di predimensionamento.

3.1 Analisi dei carichi – Carichi al metro lineare e Carichi Nodali

Pesi propri profilati metallici

I pesi propri dei profilati portanti vengono computati in automatico dal software di calcolo in funzione della densità fissata ($\rho = 78,50 \text{ kN/m}^3$) e in funzione delle caratteristiche inerziali e geometriche dei profilati che costituiscono l'intera struttura. Analogamente, vengono computate in automatico le masse inerziali. Di seguito si riporta un report degli elementi con indicazione del peso dei singoli componenti ed il totale complessivo.



SUPPORT BS001

BILL OF MATERIAL - SUPPORT BS001

BEAM & TRUSS BOM TYPE1 SECT ID,SECT NAME, MATERIAL

Unit System : kN , m

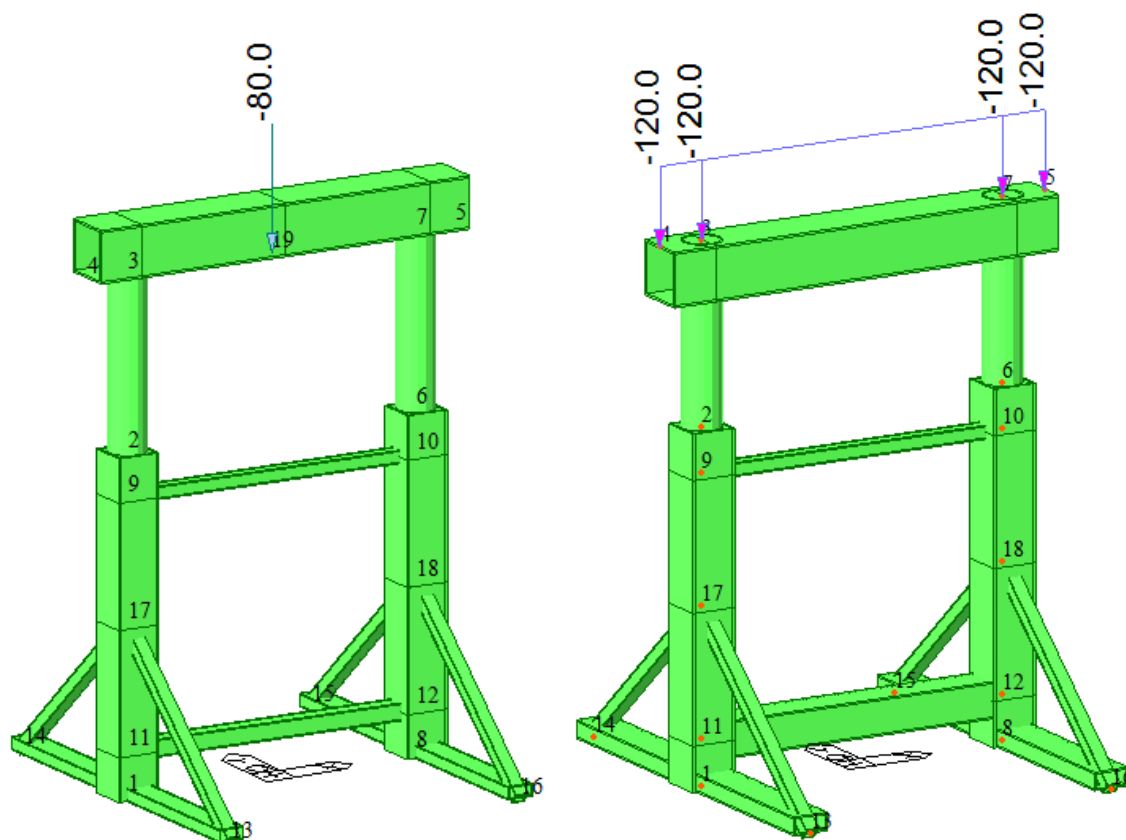
SECT WEIGHT	SECTION NAME	MATERIAL	DENSITY	LENGTH	PAINT AREA
ID	ID NAME	INNER	OUTER		
1	B100x5.0	1 S235	7.698e+001	1.540e+000	0.000e+000 6.160e-001 2.229e-001
2	RET 120X120X5	1 S235	7.698e+001	9.200e-001	4.048e-001 4.416e-001 1.629e-001
3	BOX 60X30X3	1 S235	7.698e+001	1.800e+000	2.808e-001 3.240e-001 6.984e-002
4	BOX30X30X3	1 S235	7.698e+001	3.089e+000	2.965e-001 3.707e-001 7.704e-002
5	IRR 40X40X3	1 S235	7.698e+001	7.200e-001	9.792e-002 1.152e-001 2.461e-002
6	88X4	1 S235	7.698e+001	8.000e-001	2.011e-001 2.212e-001 6.501e-002
SUMMATION :			8.869e+000	1.281e+000	2.089e+000 6.223e-001=62.2kg

3.2 Analisi dei carichi – Azione dei carichi agenti

Come definito nei precedenti paragrafi della presente relazione di calcolo, i seguenti elementi strutturali di supporto vengono calcolati per il solo carico gravante sulla testa di appoggio degli stessi o sul traverso nel caso del supporto per chiglia. Non vi sono carichi eccezionali e variabili in calcolo. Il carico applicato al singolo supporto è stato imposto e dettato dalla committenza.

Di seguito le due immagini di carico:

- Carico di punta i 80kN ossia l'equivalente di una forza nodale concentrata di 8 tonnellate su nodo centrale del traverso, ossia in mezzeria dell'elemento strutturale.
- Carico distribuito al metro lineare sul traverso pari a 120kN ossia l'equivalente di un carico uniformemente distribuito di 12tonnellate sul traverso superiore resistente



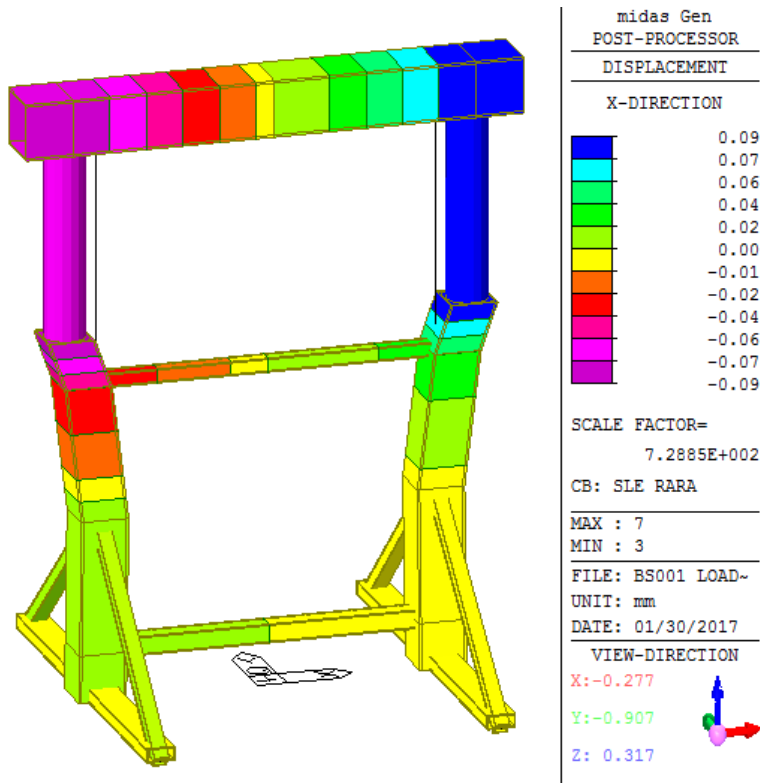
SUPPORT BS001

N.B. Le verifiche sono state svolte considerando la condizione più sfavorevole, ossia con gli elementi strutturali al massimo della loro altezza telescopica. La verifica ad altezza più bassa, di ogni singolo elemento, risulta essere ininfluyente, in quanto gli elementi presenterebbero maggiore rigidità e robustezza strutturale.

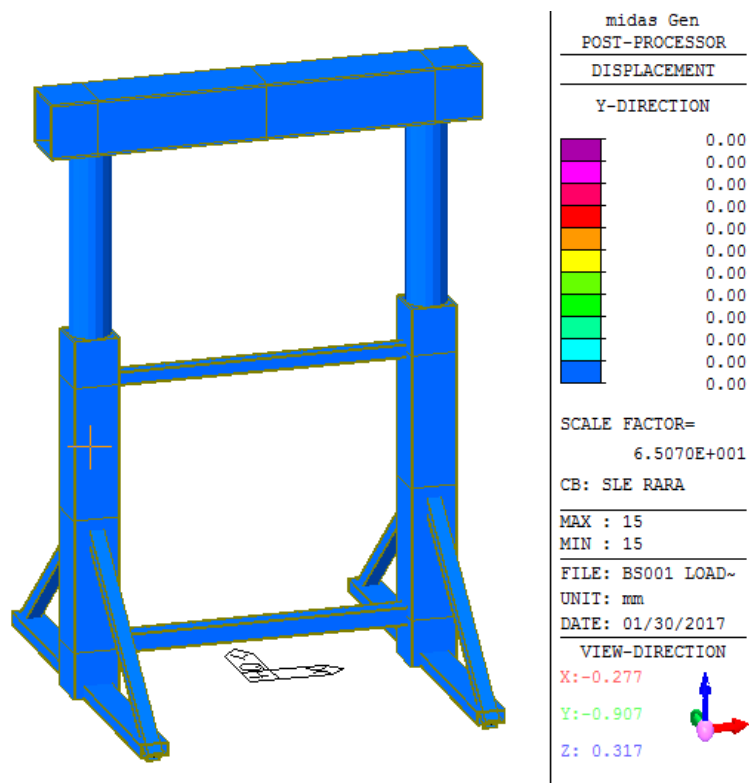
Si rammenta che, gli elementi di cui sopra sono verificati, solo ed esclusivamente con carichi elencati nelle immagini del presente paragrafo. Il progettista delle strutture non si assume nessuna responsabilità, alla variabilità di carichi o eccesso di carichi superiori a quello di calcolo.

3.3 Analisi dei massimi spostamenti in esercizio

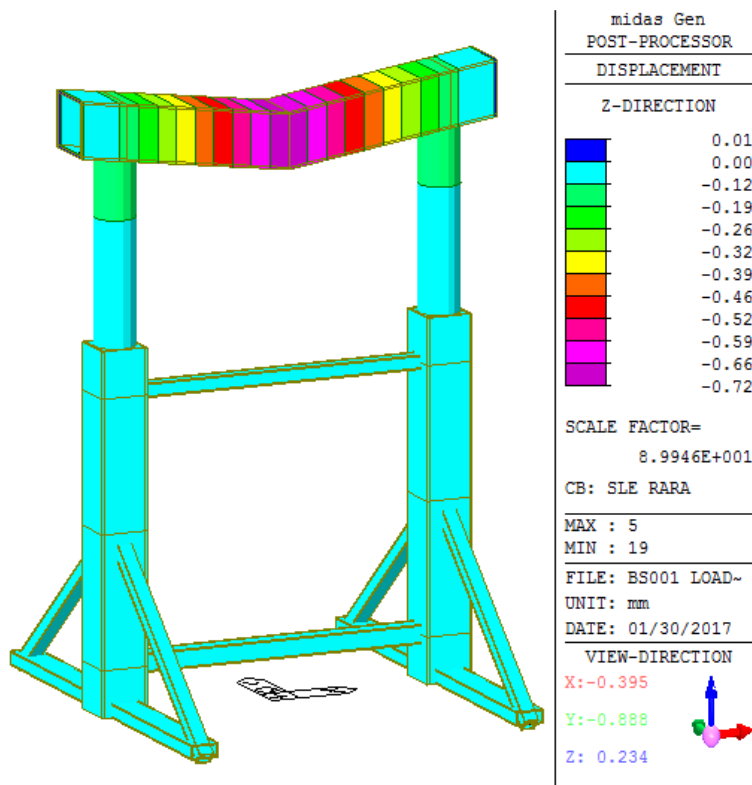
SUPPORT BS001 SOTTO CARICO CENTRALE PUNTUALE DI 8 tonnellate



Deformazione reale modello F.E.M. in condizione di esercizio, direzione x = spostamento max 0.09mm

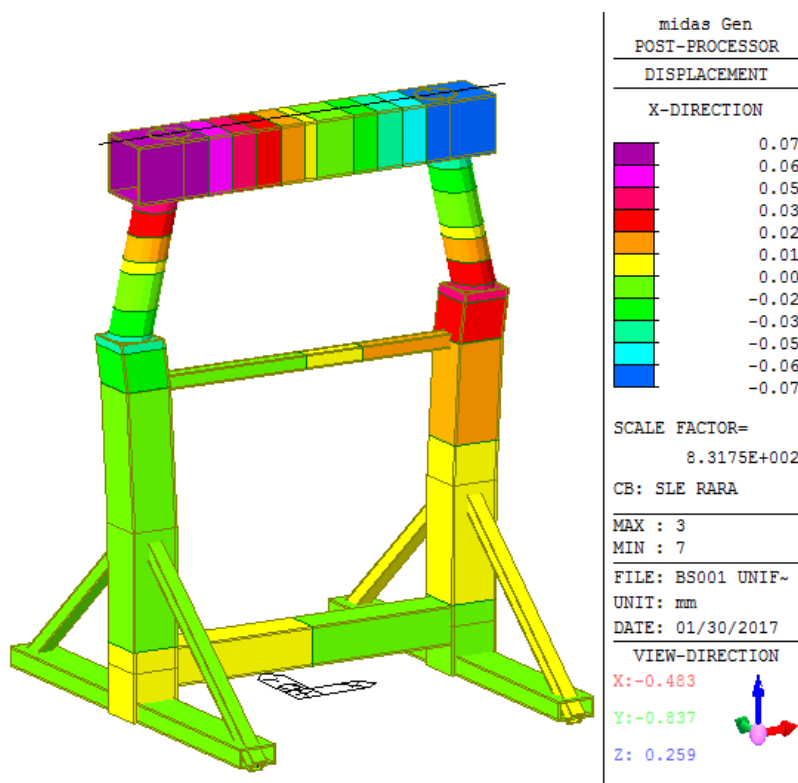


Deformazione reale modello F.E.M. in condizione di esercizio, direzione y = spostamento max 0mm

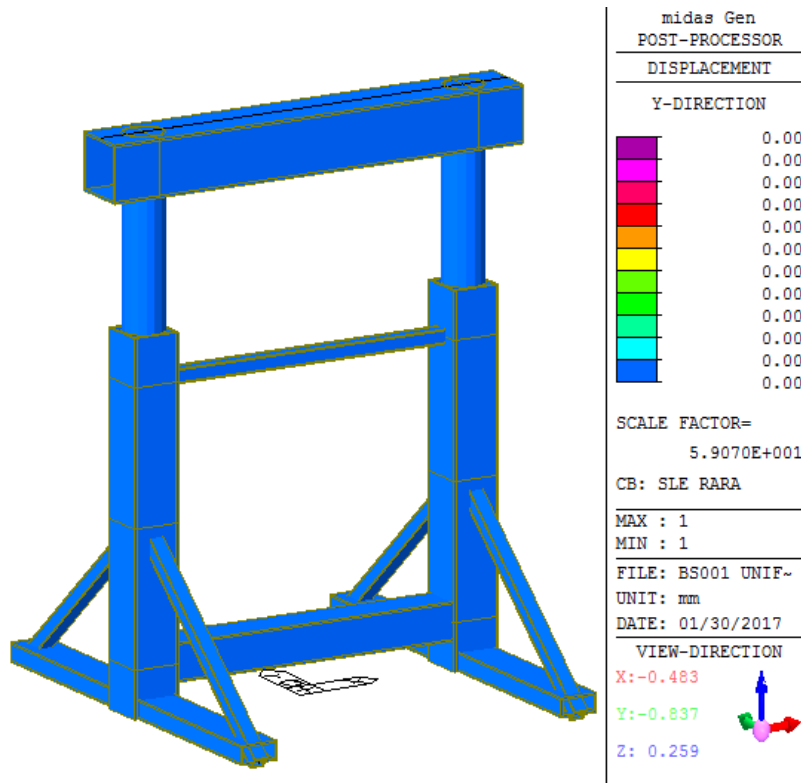


Deformazione reale modello F.E.M. in condizione di esercizio, direzione z = spostamento max -0.72mm

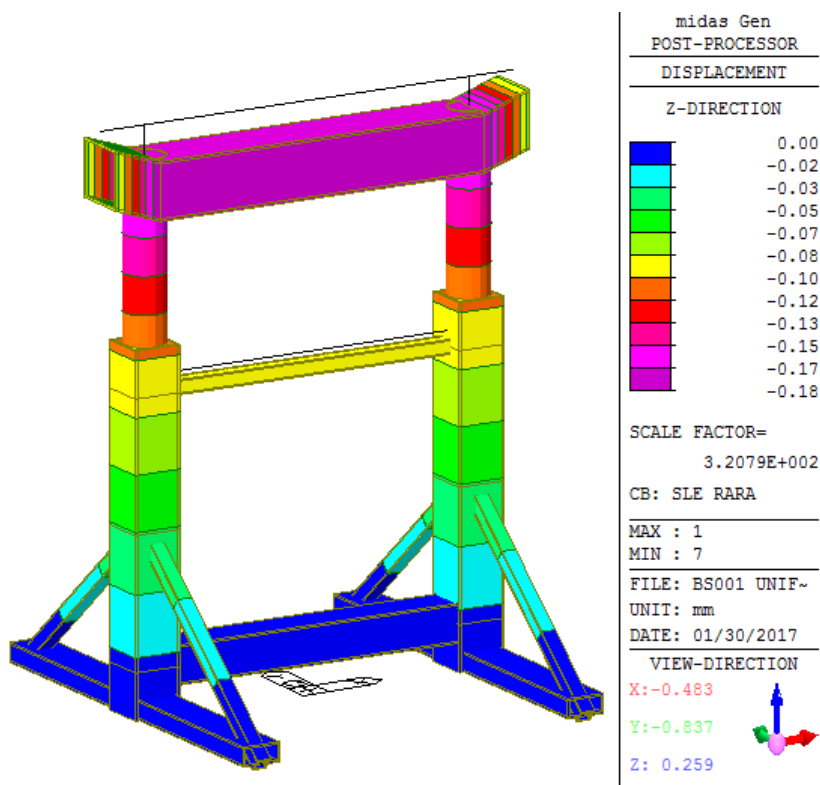
SUPPORT BS001 SOTTO CARICO UNIFORMEMENTE DISTRIBUITO DI 12 tonnellate



Deformazione reale modello F.E.M. in condizione di esercizio, direzione x = spostamento max 0.07mm



Deformazione reale modello F.E.M. in condizione di esercizio, direzione y = spostamento max 0mm



Deformazione reale modello F.E.M. in condizione di esercizio, direzione z = spostamento max -0.18mm

4. Caratteristiche e affidabilità del codice di calcolo

In tale progettazione strutturale per la validazione e l'affidabilità della soluzione di software strutturale si è adottato Midas/Gen 2013



La progettazione strutturale sviluppata in linea con le Norme Tecniche della Costruzioni (DM 14/1/2008), di seguito sintetizzate con la sigla NTC2008 (o Eurocodici) richiede ormai quasi sempre l'ausilio di programmi di calcolo e programmi di verifica (agli SLU o agli SLE). Il Capitolo 10.2 delle NTC2008 pone la questione della validazione dei risultati numerici presentati dal progettista strutturale ("...analisi strutturale condotta con l'ausilio di programmi di calcolo, affidando al progettista delle strutture il compito e la responsabilità di comprovare la validità dei risultati dei calcoli e delle verifiche...") che è tuttavia già stata evidenziata e trattata da numerosi Testi nazionali ed internazionali [1-6].

Il Paragrafo 10.2 delle NTC2008, esamina la questione della validità dei risultati e indica due metodi per raggiungere tale obiettivo: la verifica dell'affidabilità dei risultati e la corretta presentazione degli stessi.

Per quanto riguarda la verifica dell'affidabilità dei risultati, il Progettista, dopo aver dichiarato il tipo di analisi condotta e indicato il metodo utilizzato per risolvere il problema (punto a del Par. 10.2), deve presentare con chiarezza sia l'origine e le caratteristiche del codice di calcolo utilizzato (punto b) sia dimostrare di aver esaminato la documentazione a corredo del codice di calcolo, e termina (f) con l'esame e il controllo dei risultati, nonché con una accettazione degli stessi.

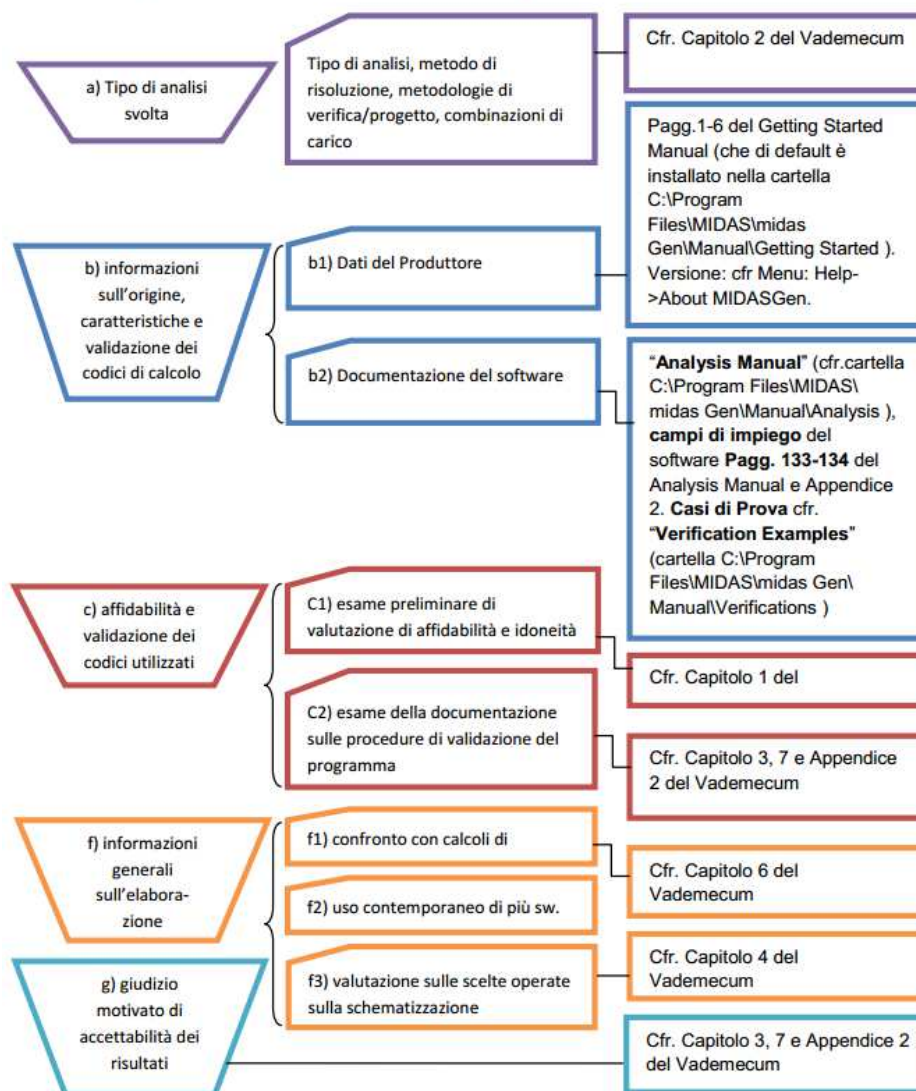
La corretta presentazione dei risultati viene invece affrontata in (e), elencando le modalità di presentazione degli stessi.

Tuttavia numerosi Testi internazionali [e.g. 1] evidenziano come le attività di validazione dei risultati dei calcoli e delle verifiche siano codificate in una chiara sequenza di operazioni.



Di seguito viene riportato uno schema a blocchi che aiuta il Progettista che utilizza dei programmi di calcolo (ed in particolare i prodotti Midas/Gen – Rif. Ing. Paolo Segala) ad ottemperare alle prescrizioni dettate dal Cap. 10.2 delle NTC2008

1.1 Diagramma a blocchi riassuntivo del Cap.10.2 delle NTC2008



Analisi Strutturali agli Elementi Finiti

Il Metodo agli Elementi Finiti è una procedura approssimata per determinare il comportamento di una struttura reale soggetta ad opportuni carichi risolvendo un sistema di equazioni algebriche che descrivono il modello idealizzato della struttura mediante un numero finito di variabili (e.g. gli spostamenti o le rotazioni dei nodi).

In tale modello la struttura reale è rappresentata da un set di elementi delimitati da mesh, griglie di linee o di superficie. Ogni elemento è assunto essere definito dalla sua geometria di contorno, le sue proprietà del materiale/i, e pochi altri parametri geometrici come spessore e/o sezione trasversale. La soluzione del problema è completamente descritta da poche variabili (di solito gli spostamenti) definiti sui nodi o su convenienti punti del dominio. La risposta della struttura idealizzata è determinata dal comportamento aggregato dei suoi elementi.

La risposta strutturale (tensioni, deformazioni, ecc.) in ogni singolo elemento finito è derivata dalla soluzione (discretizzata) in termini di spostamenti dei nodi che sono posti al confine degli elementi stessi.

Il Progettista deve valutare la bontà di una analisi numerica in funzione della correttezza di:

Bontà dell'analisi numerica: Check list	
modello della struttura (ovvero la mesh della geometria e gli elementi della stessa mesh)	☒
ipotesi/assunzioni incorporate nelle Proprietà impiegate per ciascun elemento	☒
rappresentazione dei carichi (statici o inerziali) e dei vincoli (fissi o cinematici) in funzione della adottata discretizzazione della geometria del modello della struttura	☒

Il Progettista deve considerare che la soluzione delle equazioni è esatta nella misura in cui è stata discretizzata la struttura. Pertanto l'importante scelta delle ipotesi/assunzioni nell'uso del metodo (e di conseguenza le intrinseche limitazioni nell'accuratezza) per ciascun tipo di elemento sono condizionanti.

Pianificazione dell'analisi

Nella pianificazione dell'analisi numerica il Progettista deve considerare i seguenti aspetti:

Pianificazione dell'analisi: Check list	
Familiarizzazione: con i Metodi, con gli strumenti di calcolo	☒
Acquisizione dei dati: Struttura, proprietà, carichi, vincoli, interfacce	☒
Comprensione del problema alla base del Progetto: risultati richiesti, livello di dettaglio	☒
Formulazione del problema alla base del Progetto: preparazione dei dati, input dei dati con il software, validazione, correzione di errori	☒
Esecuzione dei calcoli: lancio delle analisi, presentazione dell'output	☒
Interpretazione: valutazione ingegneristica dell'attendibilità, valutazione del comportamento effettivo della struttura reale	☒

Accesso alle risorse umane e strumenti di calcolo

Un lavoro bloccato per inadeguata valutazione delle risorse è una perdita di tempo e denaro. Il Progettista deve valutare correttamente le risorse necessarie al completo lavoro di analisi strutturale e delle relative verifiche per non sottostimare la capacità di svolgere l'analisi numerica.

Accreditamento dell'utilizzatore dei programmi di calcolo

I programmi di calcolo ad elementi finiti sono un potente ed efficiente strumento in mani competenti. Analisi condotte da incompetenti producono risultati che sono, nella migliore delle ipotesi, inaffidabili e, nella peggiore, fuorvianti e a sfavore della sicurezza.

Il Progettista deve seguire le linee guida per garantire la preparazione dell'analista e/o del supervisore:

Accreditamento dell'utilizzatore di programmi: Check list	
Titolo di studio con un grado di laurea adeguato al tipo di analisi	☒
Esercitazioni/Istruzione negli aspetti della modellazione strutturale e nell'uso dei Programmi di Calcolo posseduti; le esercitazioni/Training possono essere sia formali, mediante Corsi, che informali, ovvero sul posto di lavoro con affiancamento a un supervisore competente o mediante l'approfondita consultazione di manuali e tutorials; in quest'ultimo caso dovrebbe esserci sempre un ricorso alla consulenza di un consulente esperto	☒
Capacità, per ogni problematica incontrata, di effettuare analisi comparative basate su esperienza del reale comportamento fisico ed esperienza su problemi analoghi	☒

Descrizione fisica del problema alla base del calcolo

Il Progettista riassume le caratteristiche salienti del problema da risolvere. Tra le altre:

Descrizione fisica del problema: Check list	
Struttura da analizzare: geometria di base, materiali e metodo di costruzione, giunti e caratteristiche strutturali speciali, strutture di accoppiamento e/o appoggi e/o fondazioni, condizioni di contorno, scopo dell'analisi, fonti autentiche dei dati	☒
Natura del problema da risolvere (ex 10.2.a1): Analisi lineare/non lineare statica, analisi di deformabilità, modale-spettrale, risposta quasi-statica o non lineare dinamica, impatto, termica, natura dei risultati e/o soluzioni speciali richieste	☒
Natura delle Azioni esterne – fonti autentiche dei dati (ex 10.2.a4): spostamenti imposti e condizioni di contatto, sistemi di carico (forze fisse o sistemi follower), forze inerziali, condizioni ambientali, etc.	☒

Metodo di validazione

In questo paragrafo si affrontano le tematiche brevemente esaminate nei Punti b) e c) del Cap. 10.2 delle NTC2008, sui concetti di "validazione" e "affidabilità".

Il Progettista deve controllare che la Base Teorica e il software applicativo usato per il calcolo siano adeguati a risolvere il problema in maniera numericamente accurata e capaci di affrontare le molte varianti e peculiarità che si incontrano nella pratica professionale.

Prima di iniziare ogni analisi di un certa importanza il Progettista deve fornire spiegazioni se:

- la Base Teorica è idonea ed applicabile al particolare problema;
- i Metodi/software hanno soddisfatto determinati test fondamentali sia sotto il profilo della correttezza dei risultati sia nei riguardi della convergenza numerica alle soluzioni analitiche disponibili in letteratura;
- i Test di Benchmark sono stati eseguiti per dimostrare il soddisfacimento delle performance richieste dalla soluzione del particolare problema;

Basi teoriche

Il Progettista deve valutare se i manuali di sistema e/o la documentazione di supporto e di riferimento forniscono adeguate giustificazioni nei riguardi dell'idoneità delle Basi Teoriche in ottemperanza al Cap.10.2 Par.c ("Il progettista dovrà esaminare preliminarmente la documentazione a corredo del software per valutarne l'affidabilità e soprattutto l'idoneità al caso specifico).

La documentazione, che sarà fornita dal produttore o dal distributore del software, dovrà contenere una esauriente descrizione delle basi teoriche")

Test Fondamentali

Il Progettista deve fornire gli elementi a corredo del software al fine di dimostrare alcuni Test Fondamentali di validità. Tra questi, possono essere riportati:

- Invarianza della matrice di rigidezza del materiale dalla scelta degli assi di riferimento locali;
- Assenza di stress interni sotto atti di moto di corpo rigido
- Libertà da "modi cinematici" spuri, ad esempio mediante una combinazione di spostamenti di distorsione che portino a una configurazione di tensioni nulle sul corpo
- Convergenza alla soluzione esatta in casi speciali
- Patch test per campi di tensione costante, invarianti con la scelta arbitraria del sistema di riferimento locale

Benchmark Test (Casi di prova)

I benchmark servono a molti ed utili obiettivi, tra i quali la dimostrazione di performance numerica, indicazione delle performance di tempi di calcolo relativamente a specifiche configurazioni hardware (in particolare per modelli caratterizzati da molti gradi di libertà e analisi non lineari), familiarizzazione da parte dell'utente con gli strumenti di calcolo, l'interfaccia GUI (nel Midas), e l'operatività delle varie funzioni. I più appropriati Benchmark, forniti dal Produttore come prescritto nel Cap.10.2 delle NTC2008, Punto b, devono essere riportati ed esaminati dal Progettista, come prescritto dal Cap.10.2. Punto c.

Specifiche dimostrazioni

Qualora il problema in oggetto sia una applicazione inusuale del software utilizzato, il Progettista deve verificare la validità del software mediante problemi, simili a quello di partenza, ma semplificati o supportati da una soluzione analitica. Nell'affrontare per la prima volta una tipologia di applicazione, il Progettista esegue preliminarmente delle analisi di riferimento similari. Il Progettista inoltre, come buona pratica, prima di approcciare qualsiasi analisi complessa, esegue delle analisi con mesh grossolane al fine di:

- acquisire esperienza nell'uso delle funzioni del programma utilizzato;
- identificare le regioni critiche della struttura e la scala di idealizzazione necessaria
- migliorare la presentazione dei risultati.

Modellazione e Formulazione

La scelta e la preparazione del modello agli elementi finiti ha un peso notevole sull'accuratezza dei risultati una volta definita la teoria di base da utilizzare e gli strumenti software utilizzati. In altre parole, il Progettista non deve solo comprendere gli strumenti di calcolo usati ma deve essere anche accurato e coerente nella preparazione dei dati di input.

Buone pratiche di modellazione

- Cercare sempre che il modello ad elementi finiti rappresenti tutti i potenziali effettivi materiali nella struttura analizzata
- Ricordare il principio del Saint-Venant e infittire la mesh FEM nelle regioni più vicine ai carichi ed ai vincoli
- Se due o più regioni si sovrappongono in una zona relativamente piccola, è necessario rifinire la mesh anche mediante metodi di sottostrutturazione

Modellazione del problema: Check list	
Definire con chiarezza le scelte sulla modellazione di assi, fili fissi, bordi di travi, solette, strutture	☒
Controllare l'adeguatezza sulla scelta di continuità di linee e superficie, pendenze, offset, gradini per variazioni di livello	☒
Coerenza di curve polinomiali adottate per descrivere geometrie, specie in adiacenza tra loro	☒
Definizione della Mesh seguendo: le principali membrature variazione di spessori, sezioni, materiali direzioni principali di tensioni/sollecitazioni	☒
Regolarità della mesh 2D e 3D mediante il controllo dello Jacobiano, il rapporto di distorsione, le proporzioni tra i lati e tra gli angoli	☒
Continuità della mesh per coincidenza dei nodi della mesh	☒
Scelta degli Elementi per: adeguata rappresentazione della geometria e di comportamenti strutturali attesi; comprovato comportamento in casi già risolti; posizione e numero di punti Gauss/nodi sui quali leggere i valori di output; comprensibilità e utilità dei valori di output.	☒
Scelta della Proprietà degli elementi al fine di: includere tutti i potenziali effetti strutturali; effetto dei disassamenti rispetto agli assi naturali; ammissibilità degli effetti nello spessore degli elementi; eventuale flessibilità dei giunti di costruzione; rappresentazione degli effetti di dettagli minori; corretta proprietà dei materiali nell'ambito di tensioni/deformazioni previste dall'analisi.	☒
Coerenza di unità di misura tra i dati inerziali (masse) e il modello idealizzato	☒
Vincoli esterni coerenti col problema, sufficienti a vincolare la struttura, coerenti con presenza di giunti e speciali comportamenti attesi dalla struttura	☒
Coerenza dei vincoli cinematici e delle condizioni di piano rigido	☒

Interpretazione dei risultati e valutazioni degli errori

La parte delle NTC2008, al Cap. 10.2, Paragrafo “Giudizio motivato di accettabilità dei risultati”, legato al controllo delle calcolazioni eseguite con ausilio di programmi di calcolo, è di fondamentale importanza.

Va innanzitutto compreso che l'analisi agli elementi finiti è approssimata e i suoi risultati sono significativi solo entro i limiti definiti dalle assunzioni fatte sul materiale e sulla discretizzazione della struttura. In generale l'analisi è numericamente accurata (entro i limiti di precisione numerica) o errata in misura degli eventuali errori commessi dall'analista in fase di formulazione.

La manualistica (fornita nell'Analysis Manual del Midas) chiarisce le limitazioni inerenti l'uso delle varie features, tipi di analisi, libreria di elementi finiti. Anche nell'Online Manual nella Sezione “Informations->Analysis Guide” viene indicata una esaustiva griglia comparativa di tutte le principali funzioni del software.

Restando alla generalità del metodo è bene rammentare che:

- gli spostamenti dei nodi seguono (generalmente) curve e/o superfici continue in corrispondenza dei nodi. Tali linee/curve sono soggette sostanzialmente ad errori relativi alla limitazione degli elementi impiegati nell'analisi.
- Le caratteristiche della sollecitazione in elementi monodimensionali (beam, truss, etc.) sono valutati in maniera esatta solo nel caso di materiale elastico lineare e nell'ambito della teoria utilizzare per implementare il modello trave (Eulero-Bernoulli o Timoshenko beam), sebbene sia necessario comprendere quando la formulazione non lo è (il caso delle beam “tapered” sia d'esempio).
- La distribuzione delle tensioni nell'ambito degli elementi è generalmente fonte di interpretazioni fuorvianti, tuttavia la tensione media di un singolo elemento risulta affidabile all'aumentare della discretizzazione della mesh. Tale circostanza accade in modo evidente dove avvengono rapidi cambiamenti delle tensioni.

Verification Examples

Introduction

Gen Verification Examples contain the verified results of various program functions.

Each example entails a general verification process which confirms the validity of the structural analysis results. These results are compared with theoretical results and the results based on recognized technical reports. Each example is also compared with other similar programs results in this manual.

This manual consists of Title, Description, Model, Results and Comparison of Results of each example with brief explanations. The references list publications at the end of each example and include lists of other analysis programs used to verify the examples.

Other programs used are as follows:

ADINA, ADINA R&D Inc.; ANSYS; ANSYS Inc.; ETABS Computers and Structures, Inc.; MSC/NASTRAN MSC.; Software Co. Ltd.; NISA II Engineering Mechanics Research Corporation ;SAP2000 Computers and Structures, Inc.; STAAD/PRO Research Engineers, Inc.

Relatively small magnitude of structural programs are illustrated in this manual in order to example specific capabilities of the program.

Verification Examples

Static Analysis

- Static-1 Statically indeterminate structural analysis for reaction forces
- Static-2 Continuous beam with fixed ends and an intermediate hinge support
- Static-3 Overhanging beam analysis
- Static-4 Circular ring structure
- Static-5 Symmetric frame structure subjected to rotational forces
- Static-6 Plane frame with beam span loads
- Static-7 Beam with elastic supports and an internal hinge
- Static-8 Cantilever beam with a rotational spring at the support**
- Static-9 Beam on elastic foundation
- Static-10 Tapered cantilever beam subjected to a concentrated load at a free end
- Static-11 2-D plane truss
- Static-12 Cantilever beam with an in-plane vertical load at a free end
- Static-13 Cantilever plate subjected to a uniform pressure load
- Static-14 Tapered cantilever beam subjected to a vertical load at a free end
- Static-15 Closed section beam under a torsional moment
- Static-16 Cantilever beam subjected to various static loads
- Static-17 Curved cantilever beam subjected to forces at the free end
- Static-18 Stress concentration around a hole in a square plate
- Static-19 Simply supported square plate under a uniform pressure load
- Static-20 Clamped square plate with a central concentrated load
- Static-21 Twisting effect of a simply supported square plate
- Static-22 Simply supported cylindrical shell
- Static-23 Thin cylindrical shell under two point loads
- Static-24 Hemispherical shell under concentrated loads
- Static-25 Thick cylinder subjected to an internal pressure load
- Static-26 2-D plane structure with an inclined support
- Static-27 Plane truss subjected to various static loads
- Static-28 Prestressed beam subjected to the uniformly distributed load
- Static-29 Plane curved bar subjected to an out-of-plane load
- Static-30 Solid cantilever beam subjected to shear force and bending moment
- Static-31 Elliptic membrane under uniformly distributed load
- Static-32 Tapered plate (beam) under static load
- Static-33 Twisted beam under tip shear loads
- Static-34 Pinched thin-walled cylinder
- Static-35 Bending of a curved thick beam of a rectangular cross section
- Static-36 Cantilever bar of z-cross section torsion
- Static-37 Twisted solid cantilever beam subjected to in-plane and out-of-plane shear forces
- Static-38 Curved solid beam loaded in its plane
- Static-39 Long thick-walled cylinder subjected to internal pressure load
- Static-40 A thin cylinder subjected to a uniform axial loading
- Static-41 A circular slab subjected to a pressure load
- Static-42 A bi-articulated slim arch
- Static-43 Example of divergence
- Static-44 Circular plate under edge pressure and point load
- Static-45 Circular clamped plate under normal pressure
- Static-46 Simply supported composite beam
- Static-47 Built in beam thermal stress

Thermal Stress Analysis

- TS-1 Analysis of a structure due to temperature change
- TS-2 Structure under a temperature gradient force

P-Delta Analysis

- PDelta-1 P-Delta effect analysis of a beam
- PDelta-2 P-Delta effect analysis for three planar columns
- PDelta-3 P-Delta effect analysis of a portal frame

Moving Load Analysis

ML-1 Continuous 2-span bridge subjected to a moving load
ML-2 Rahmen(plate-frame) bridge subjected to a moving load

Load Factor Optimization Analysis

LFO-1 Tensile forces of cable members in a cable stayed bridge
LFO-2 Long span beam with leveling forces

Eigenvalue Analysis

Eigen-1 Eigenvalue analysis of a two DOF system

Eigen-2 Simple beam with a lumped mass supported on two springs
Eigen-3 Eigenvalue analysis of a shaft with three disks
Eigen-4 Eigenvalue analysis of a simple supported shaft
Eigen-5 Eigenvalue analysis of the cantilever
Eigen-6 Eigenvalue analysis of a cantilever plate
Eigen-7 Behaviors of a cantilever beam under concentrated loads at the free end
Eigen-8 3-D single story frame structure
Eigen-9 Eigenvalue and static analysis of a 5- level pyramid building under lateral loads.
Eigen-10 Eigenvalue analysis of a skewed cantilever plate
Eigen-11 Eigenvalue analysis of a thin simply supported rectangular plate
Eigen-12 Fundamental frequency of a simply supported beam
Eigen-13 Eigenvalue analysis of cantilever cylindrical vault
Eigen-14 Eigenvalue analysis of a simply supported solid square plate
Eigen-15 Eigenvalue analysis of simply supported thin annular plate
Eigen-16 Free vibration analysis of a cable net structure
Eigen-17 Eigenvalue analysis of a slim circular ring fixed by 2 points

Response Spectrum Analysis

RS-1 Dynamic response spectrum analysis of a 2-D, 3-story plane frame
RS-2 2-D 7-story frame building under static and dynamic loads
RS-3 3-D, 2-story unsymmetric structure
RS-4 3-D, 2-story frame structure
RS-5 25-story linked triple tower building

Time History Analysis

TH-1 Transient response to a step excitation
TH-2 Simply supported beam subjected to dynamic loads
TH-3 Simply supported beam subjected to a traveling dynamic load
TH-4 Dynamic modal response for 2-D rigid frame
TH-5 Tower structure under a harmonic exciting force

Nonlinear Time History Analysis

NLTH-1 Verification of Fiber Model in MIDAS comparing with experimental results
NLTH-2 Verification of Fiber Model in MIDAS comparing with experimental results

Buckling Analysis

Buckling-1 Buckling analysis of column
Buckling-2 3-Member Frame
Buckling-3 Lateral buckling of a rectangular cantilever beam subjected to a load at the tip.
Buckling-4 Lateral buckling of a clamped right-angle frame subjected to a load at the tip
Buckling-5 Lateral buckling of a simply supported right-angle frame subjected to moments
Buckling-6 Lateral buckling of a simply supported cruciform column subjected to an axial load

Geometrical Nonlinear Analysis

- GNL-1 Geometric nonlinear analysis of a high arch structure
- GNL-2 Stress analysis of a cable net structure
- GNL-3 Buckling/postbuckling analysis of a truss structure (snap through)
- GNL-4 Geometrical nonlinear analysis of a cantilever beam subjected to an end force
- GNL-5 Snap-through
- GNL-6 Snap-back
- GNL-7 Static large displacement analysis of a tower cable
- GNL-8 Static large displacement analysis of a cable supporting hanging loads
- GNL-9 Static large displacement analysis of a curved cantilever beam under free end load
- GNL-10 Geometrical nonlinear analysis of a cantilever beam subjected to an end moment

Boundary Nonlinear Analysis

- BNL-1 Nonlinear analysis for a structure partially consisted of tension only elements
- BNL-2 Analysis of a structure with nonlinear elements
- BNL-3 Boundary nonlinear time history analysis

Material Nonlinear Analysis

- MNL-1 3-D, 2-story steel frame pushover analysis
- MNL-2 Plane strain plasticity
- MNL-3 Plane stress plasticity
- MNL-4 Solid plasticity

Heat of Hydration Analysis

- Hydration-1 Heat of hydration analysis of a quarter of a rectangular model

Time Dependent Material Analysis

- TDM-1 Tendon prestressing loss by friction, slip and relaxation
- TDM 2 Creep & shrinkage analysis of a beam

Masonry Material

- Masonry-1 Masonry material model using solid elements
- Masonry-2 Masonry material model using solid elements

La lista precedentemente descritta rappresenta i **Benchmark test** esaustivi in Midas/Gen, di seguito verranno riportati al Massimo tre test evidenziati in giallo

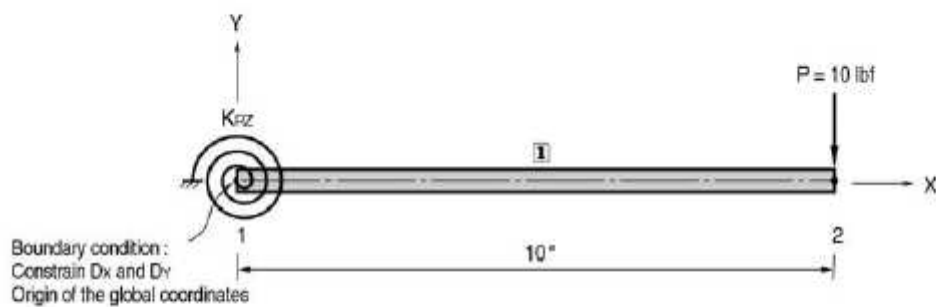
Static-8

Title

Cantilever beam with a rotational spring at the support

Description

Determine the displacements of a cantilever subjected to a concentrated load at the free end.



Rotational spring constant $K_{\phi z} = 10000 \text{ lbf-in/rad}$

Structural geometry and analysis model

Model

Analysis Type

2-D static analysis (X-Y plane)

Unit System

in, lbf

Dimension

Length 10 in

Element

Beam Element

Material

Modulus of elasticity $E = 30 \times 10^6$ psi

Section Property

Moment of inertia $I_{yy} = 1000$ in⁴

Boundary Condition

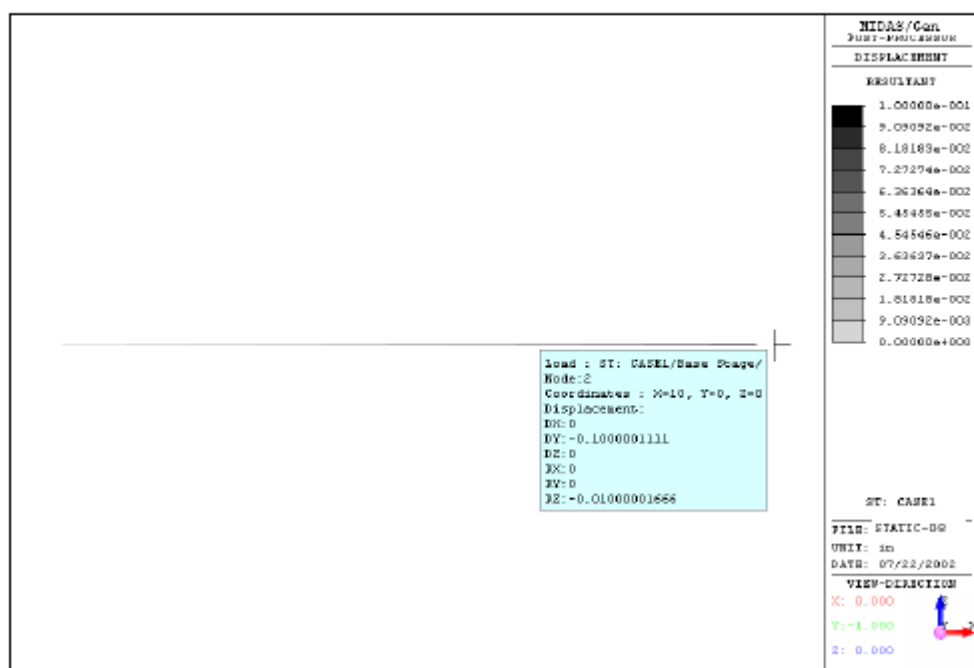
Node 1 ; Constrain Dx and Dy

Rotational spring constant about Z-axis, $K_{\theta Z} = 10000$ lbf-in/rad

Load Case

A concentrated load, 10 lbf is applied to the node 2 in the -Y direction.

Results



Displacements of the structure (node 2)

Comparison of Results

Unit : in, rad			
Displacement(Node 2)	Theoretical	ANSYS	MIDAS/Gen
δ_X	0.00	0.00	0.00
δ_Y	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10
θ_Z	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01

Reference

“ANSYS, Engineering Analysis System Verification Manual”, Revision 4.4, SWANSON
Analysis Systems, Inc., 1990, VM41.

Eigen-1

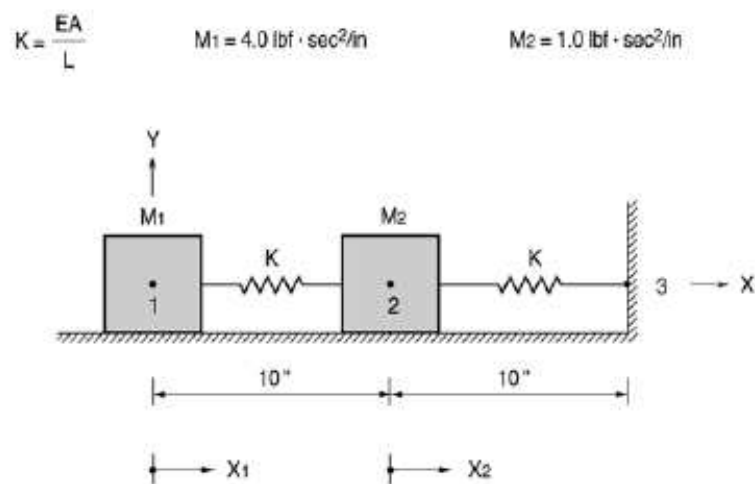
Title

Eigenvalue analysis of a two DOF system

Description

A simple frictionless two DOF system is constructed with two springs and two lumped masses.

Find the two natural frequencies and the corresponding mode shapes.



Structural geometry

MODEL

Analysis Type

2-D eigenvalue analysis (X-Y plane)

Unit System

in, lbf

Dimension

Length 20.0 in

Mass $M_1 = 4.0 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{sec}^2 / \text{in}$

$M_2 = 1.0 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{sec}^2 / \text{in}$

Stiffness $K = EA/L$

Element

Truss element

Material

Modulus of elasticity $E = 1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ psi}$

Section Property

Area $A = 0.1 \text{ in}^2$

Boundary Condition

Node 3 ; Constrain all DOFs

Nodes 1 and 2 ; Constrain Dy and Rz (Only Dx allowed)

Analysis Case

Messes M_1 and M_2 exist at the nodes 1 and 2 in the X direction respectively.

Number of eigenvalues to be computed = 2

Results

Eigenvalue Analysis Results

EIGENVALUE ANALYSIS													
	Mode No	Frequency		Period		Tolerance							
		(rad/sec)	(cycle/sec)	(sec)									
	1	10,826716	1,723125	0,580341	1,2123e-016								
	2	46,162055	7,350102	0,136053	1,7505e-013								
MODAL PARTICIPATION MASSES(%) PRINTOUT													
	Mode No	TRAN-X		TRAN-Y		TRAN-Z		ROTN-X		ROTN-Y		ROTN-Z	
		MASS	SUM	MASS	SUM	MASS	SUM	MASS	SUM	MASS	SUM	MASS	SUM
	1	95,89	95,89	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	2	4,11	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EIGENVECTOR													

Comparison of Results

Result			Theoretical	MSC/NASTRAN	NISA II	MIDAS/ Gen
1 st Mode	Angular velocity	$\omega_1(\text{rad/sec})$	10.83	10.83	10.83	10.83
	Eigenvalue	x_1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
		x_2	0.531	0.531	0.531	0.531
2 nd Mode	Angular velocity	$\omega_2(\text{rad/sec})$	46.18	46.18	46.18	46.18
	Eigenvalue	x_1	-0.133	-0.133	-0.133	-0.133
		x_2	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

References

Donald T. Greenwood, “*Principles of Dynamics*”, Englewood Cliff, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1965 . p.459, EX.9-1.

RS-1

Title

Dynamic response spectrum analysis of a 2-D, 3-story plane frame

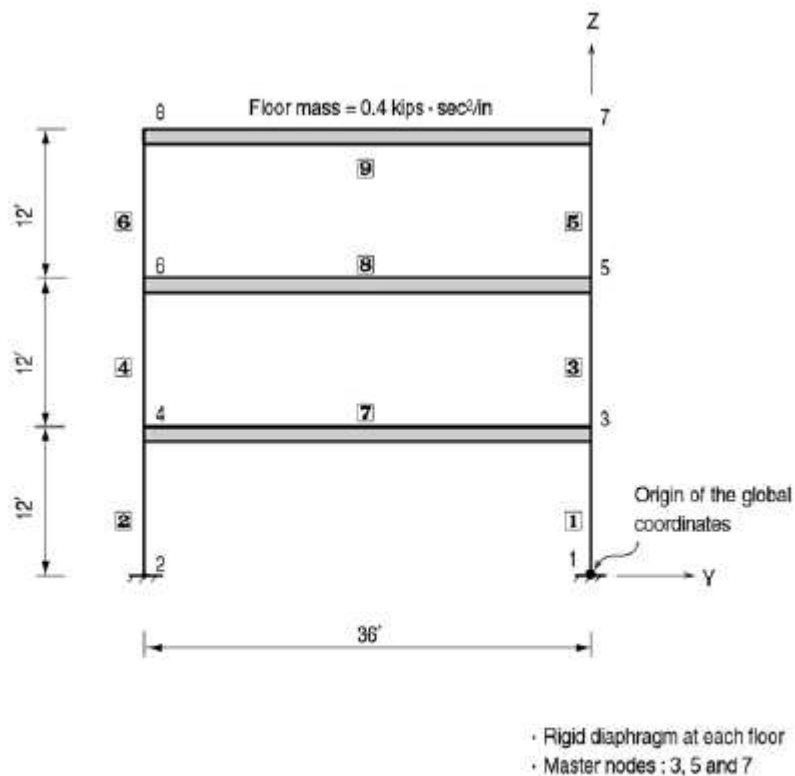
Description

Assume that each floor is a rigid diaphragm.

Calculate the natural periods.

Perform a dynamic response spectrum analysis.

Determine the displacements at each floor and the reaction forces.



Structural geometry and analysis model

Model

Analysis Type

2-D response spectrum analysis

Unit System

in, kip

Dimension

Span 36×12 in Height 36×12 in
Floor mass $M = 0.4 \text{ kips} \cdot \text{sec}^2/\text{in}$
Damping ratio $\xi = 0.05$ (5 %)
Gravitational acceleration $g = 386.4 \text{ in/sec}^2$
Response spectrum data El Centro N-S component

Element

Beam element

Material

Modulus of elasticity $E = 29500 \text{ ksi}$

Section Property

Columns	Area	$A = 1.0 \times 10^7 \text{ in}^2$
	Moment of inertia	$I_{yy} = 999.0 \text{ in}^4$
Beams	Height	$H = 24.0 \text{ in}$
	Moment of inertia	$I_{yy} = 1.0 \times 10^9 \text{ in}^4$

Boundary Condition

Nodes 1 and 2 ; Constrain Dy, Dz and Rx.

Nodes 3, 5 and 7 ; Constrain Dy of all nodes at each floor to these nodes. (Master nodes)

Analysis Case

Floor masses are assigned to the master nodes of each floor in the Y direction.

The response spectrum data of the El Centro N-S component are imposed in the Y direction.

Number of natural frequencies to be computed = 3

Results

Eigenvalue Analysis Results

EIGENVALUE ANALYSIS												
Mode No	Frequency		Period		Tolerance							
	(rad/sec)	(cycle/sec)	(sec)	(sec)								
1	14,236287	2,25775	0,441350	1,4024e-016								
2	39,609241	6,348570	0,157516	1,5435e-014								
3	57,641716	9,173964	0,109004	5,8442e-014								
MODAL PARTICIPATION MASSES(%) PRINTOUT												
Mode No	TRAN-X		TRAN-Y		TRAN-Z		ROTN-X		ROTN-Y		ROTN-Z	
	MASS	SUM	MASS	SUM	MASS	SUM	MASS	SUM	MASS	SUM	MASS	SUM
1	0,00	0,00	91,41	91,41	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2	0,00	0,00	7,49	98,90	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
3	0,00	0,00	1,10	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EIGENVECTOR												

Displacements

	Node	Load	DX (in)	DY (in)	DZ (in)	RX ([rad])	RY ([rad])	RZ ([rad])
▶	1	RY	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000
	2	RY	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000
	3	RY	0,000000	0,955246	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000
	4	RY	0,000000	0,955246	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000
	5	RY	0,000000	1,715531	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000
	6	RY	0,000000	1,715531	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000
	7	RY	0,000000	2,138939	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000
	8	RY	0,000000	2,138939	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000

Reaction Forces

	Node	Load	FX (kip)	FY (kip)	FZ (kip)	MX (kip-in)	MY (kip-in)	MZ (kip-in)
▶	1	RY	0,000000	195,496006	237,896223	11729,775895	0,000000	0,000000
	2	RY	0,000000	195,496006	237,896223	11729,775895	0,000000	0,000000
SUMMATION OF REACTION FORCES PRINTOUT								
		Load	FX (kip)	FY (kip)	FZ (kip)			
		RY	0,000000	390,992012	0,000000			

Comparison of Results

Natural periods

Mode	Unit : sec		
	Natural period		
	Theoretical	ETABS	MIDAS/Gen
1 st	0.4414	0.4414	0.4414
2 nd	0.1575	0.1575	0.1575
3 rd	0.1090	0.1090	0.1090

Displacements and Reaction Forces

		Unit : in, kip-in		
Division		Theoretical	ETABS	MIDAS/Gen
Displacement at each level	3 rd	2.139	2.139	2.139
	2 nd	1.719	1.716	1.716
	1 st	0.955	0.955	0.955
Reaction moment	Node 1	11730	11730	11730

References

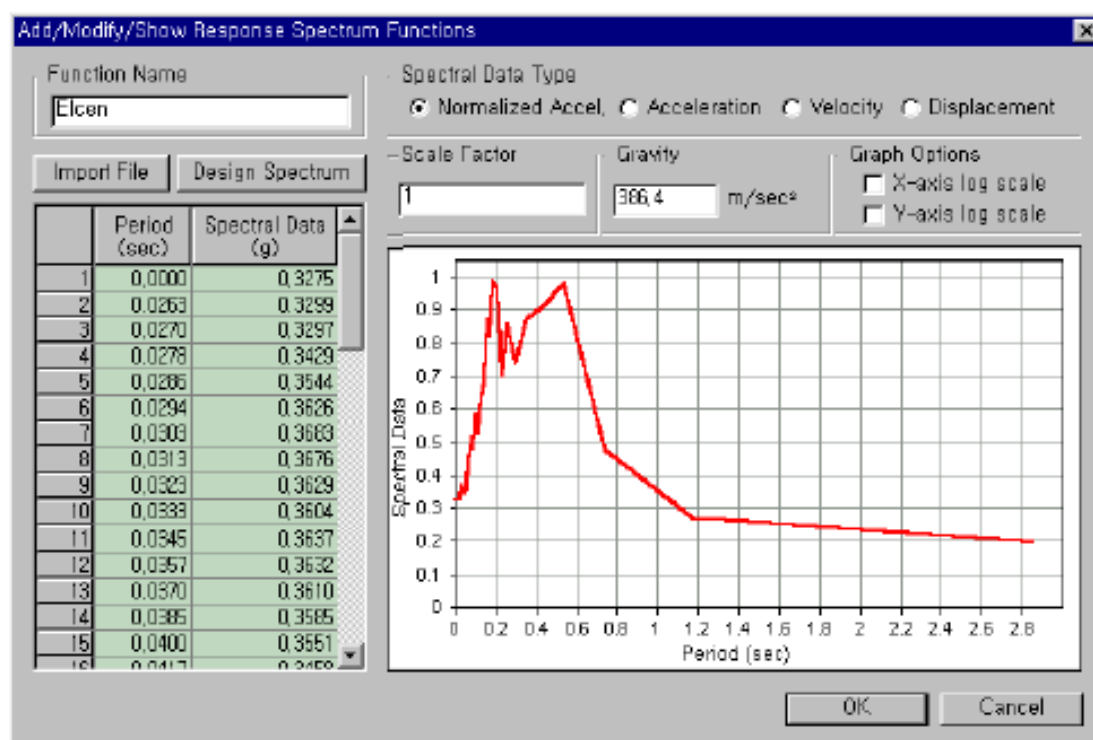
Przemieniecki, J.S., “*Theory of Matrix Structural Analysis*”, McGraw-Hill, 1968.

Paz, M., “*Structural Dynamics, Theory and Computations*”, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1985.

Wilson, E. L., Kiureghian, A. D., and Bayo, E. P., “*A Replacement for the SRSS Method in Seismic Analysis*”, *Earthquake Engineering and Structural Dynamics*, Vol. 9, 1981.

“*ETABS, Examples Manual*”, Version 6.0, Computers and Structures, Inc., Berkeley, California, 1994, Example 2.

Response Spectrum Data

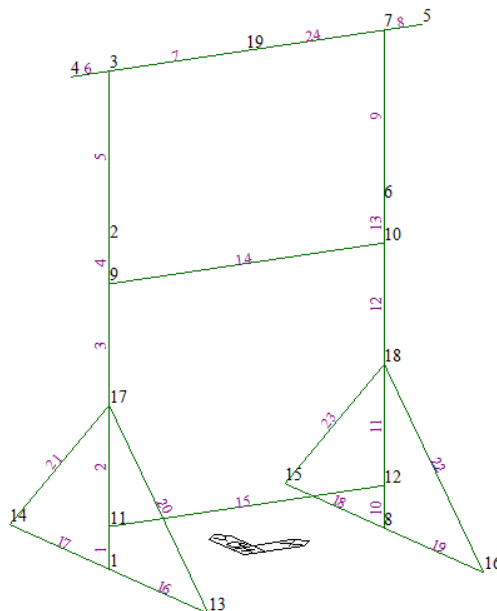


5. VERIFICA DEGLI ELEMENTI STRUTTURALI

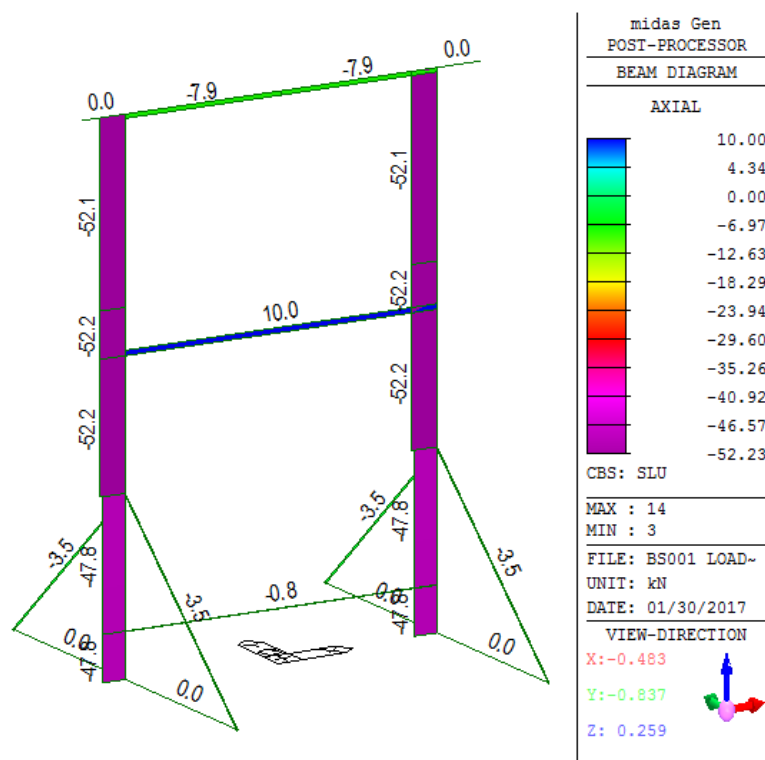
5.1 Caratteristiche della sollecitazione sugli elementi strutturali

5.1.3 Support BS001 – CARICO NODALE CONCENTRATO 8 tn

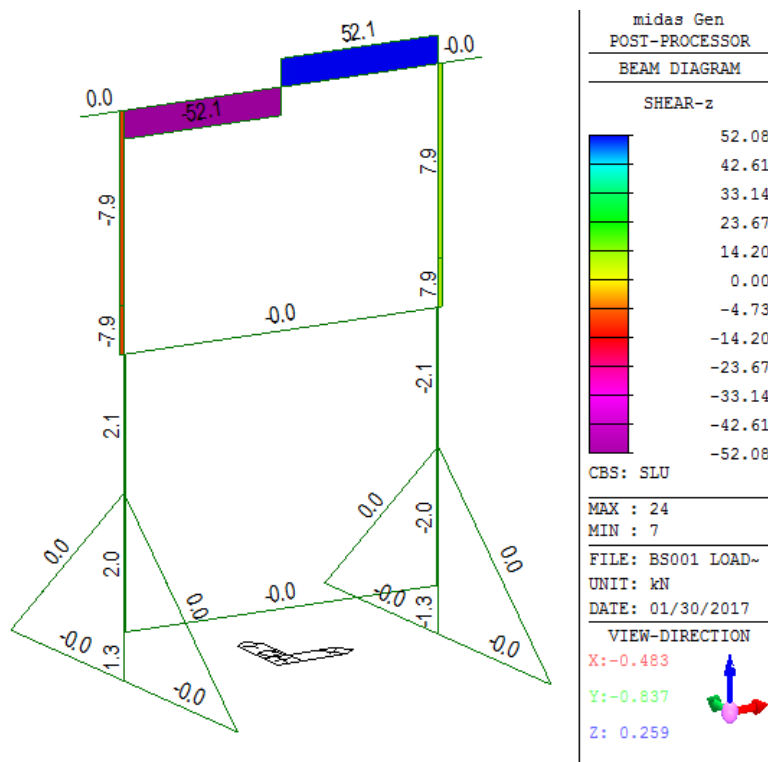
Di seguito si riportano gli involuppi dei diagrammi delle sollecitazioni derivanti dalle azioni combinate dovute al carico proprio strutturale e dal carico derivante dall'eventuale imbarcazione.



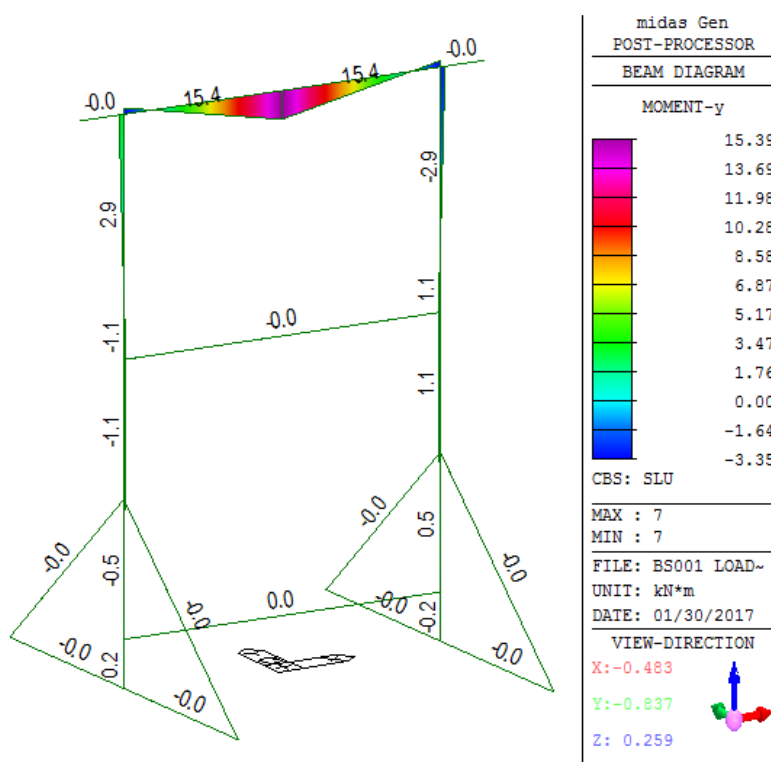
Modello strutturale agli elementi finiti (FEM) con indicazione della numerazione nodale e degli elementi



Modello strutturale agli elementi finiti (FEM) con indicazione dell'involuppo dello sforzo massimo N espresso in kN



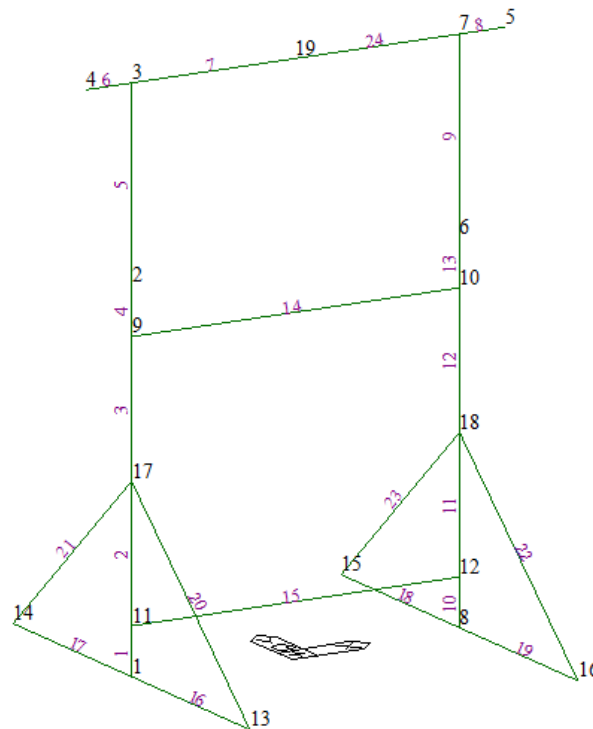
Modello strutturale agli elementi finiti (FEM) con indicazione dell'involuppo del Taglio massimo espresso in kN



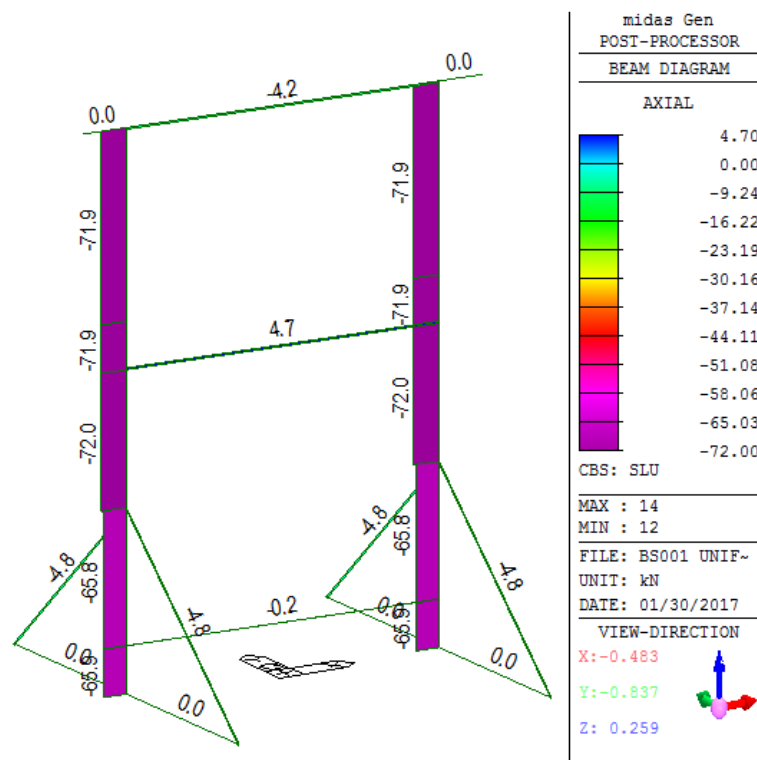
Modello strutturale agli elementi finiti (FEM) con indicazione dell'involuppo del Momento flettente massimo espresso in kNm

5.1.4 Support BS001 – CARICO UNIFORMEMENTE DISTRIBUITO 12 tn/m

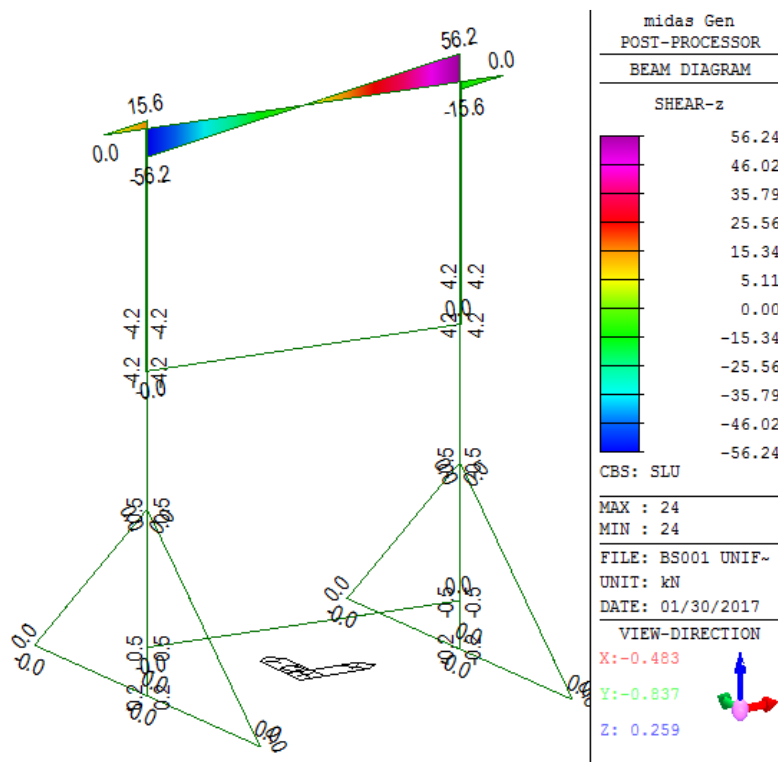
Di seguito si riportano gli involuppi dei diagrammi delle sollecitazioni derivanti dalle azioni combinate dovute al carico proprio strutturale e dal carico derivante dall'eventuale imbarcazione.



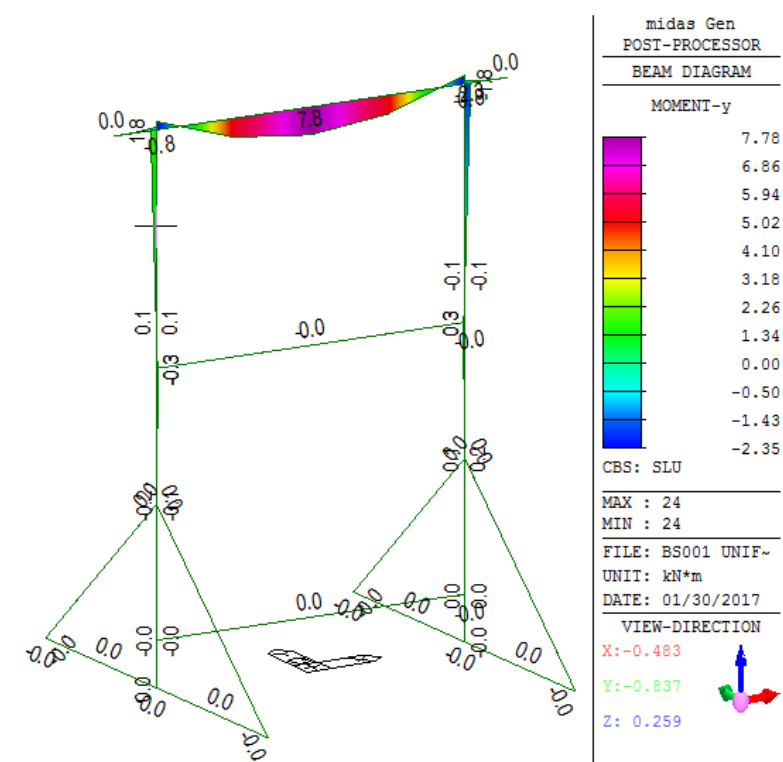
Modello strutturale agli elementi finiti (FEM) con indicazione della numerazione nodale e degli elementi



Modello strutturale agli elementi finiti (FEM) con indicazione dell'involuppo dello sforzo massimo N espresso in kN

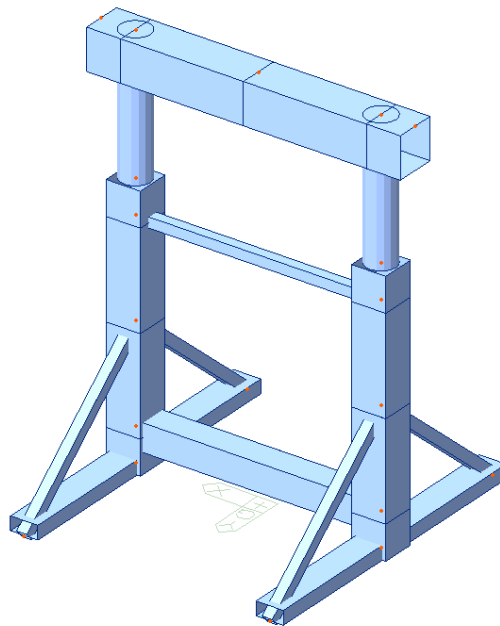


Modello strutturale agli elementi finiti (FEM) con indicazione dell'involuppo del Taglio massimo espresso in kN



Modello strutturale agli elementi finiti (FEM) con indicazione dell'involuppo del Momento flettente massimo espresso in kNm

5.2 Verifica delle sezioni resistenti (SUPPORT BS001 – Carico concentrato in mezzeria 8ton)



midas Gen - Steel Code Checking [Eurocode3:05]

Gen 2013

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=====+
| MIDAS(Modeling, Integrated Design & Analysis Software) |
| midas Gen - Design & checking system for windows      |
=====+
| Steel Member Applicable Code Checking                  |
=====+
| MIDAS Information Technology Co.,Ltd.    (MIDAS IT) |
| MIDAS IT Design Development Team        |
=====+
|      HomePage : www.MidasUser.com          |
=====+
| Gen 2013                                     |
=====+

```

*. DEFINITION OF LOAD COMBINATIONS WITH SCALING UP FACTORS.

LCB C Loadcase Name(Factor) + Loadcase Name(Factor) + Loadcase Name(Factor)

1 1 G1(1.300) + LOAD(1.300)

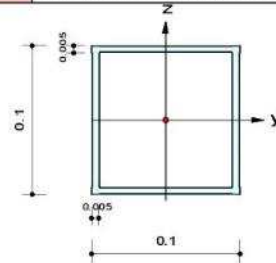
midas Gen

Steel Checking Result

MIDAS	Company		Project Title	
	Author		File Name	J:\...IBS001 LOAD CENTER.mgb

1. Design Information

Design Code : Eurocode3:05
Unit System : kN, m
Member No : 1
Material : S235 (No:1)
($F_y = 235000$, $E_s = 210000000$)
Section Name : B100x5.0 (No:1)
(Rolled : B100x5.0).
Member Length : 0.77000



2. Member Forces

Axial Force $F_{xx} = -52.196$ (LCB: 1, POS:3/4)
Bending Moments $M_y = -0.9001$, $M_z = 0.00000$
End Moments $M_{yi} = -0.5039$, $M_{yj} = -0.3083$ (for Lb)
 $M_{yi} = 0.08209$, $M_{yj} = -1.0904$ (for Ly)
 $M_{zi} = 0.00000$, $M_{zj} = 0.00000$ (for Lz)
Shear Forces $F_{yy} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)
 $F_{zz} = -7.9425$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)

Depth	0.10000	Web Thick	0.00500
Flg Width	0.10000	Top F Thick	0.00500
Web Center	0.09500	Bot.F Thick	0.00500
Area	0.00188	Asz	0.00100
Qyb	0.00339	Qzb	0.00339
Iyy	0.00000	Izz	0.00000
Ybar	0.05000	Zbar	0.05000
Wely	0.00006	Welz	0.00006
ry	0.03870	rz	0.03870

3. Design Parameters

Unbraced Lengths $L_y = 0.57000$, $L_z = 0.38500$, $L_b = 0.38500$
Effective Length Factors $K_y = 1.00$, $K_z = 1.00$
Equivalent Uniform Moment Factors $C_{my} = 0.85$, $C_{mz} = 0.85$, $C_{mLT} = 1.00$

4. Checking Results

Slenderness Ratio

$KL/r = 14.7 < 200.0$ (Memb:1, LCB: 1)..... O.K

Axial Resistance

$N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd} = 52.196/441.800 = 0.118 < 1.000$ O.K

Bending Resistance

$M_{Edy}/M_{Rdy} = 0.9001/15.9212 = 0.057 < 1.000$ O.K

$M_{Edz}/M_{Rdz} = 0.0000/15.9212 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

Combined Resistance

$R_{NRd} = \text{MAX}[M_{Edy}/M_{Ny,Rd}, M_{Edz}/M_{Nz,Rd}]$

$R_{com} = N_{Ed}/(A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0})$, $R_{bend} = M_{Edy}/M_{y,Rd} + M_{Edz}/M_{z,Rd}$

$R_{c_LT1} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iy} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT1} = (k_{yy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (k_{yz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{c_LT2} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iz} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT2} = (K_{zy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (K_{zz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{max} = \text{MAX}[R_{NRd}, (R_{com} + R_{bend}), \text{MAX}(R_{c_LT1} + R_{b_LT1}, R_{c_LT2} + R_{b_LT2})] = 0.175 < 1.000$.. O.K

Shear Resistance

$V_{Edy}/V_{y,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

$V_{Edz}/V_{z,Rd} = 0.062 < 1.000$ O.K

midas Gen - Steel Code Checking [Eurocode3:05]

Gen 2013

```
=====
* . PROJECT      :
* . MEMBER NO   =    1, ELEMENT TYPE = Beam
* . LOADCOMB NO =    1, MATERIAL NO  =    1, SECTION NO =    1
* . UNIT SYSTEM : kN, m

* . SECTION PROPERTIES : Designation = B100x5.0
  Shape   = B - Section. (Rolled)
  Depth   =    0.100, Flg Width =    0.100, Web Center =    0.095
  Web Thick =    0.005, Top F Thick =    0.005, Bot.F Thick =    0.005

  Area = 1.88000e-003, Avy = 9.40000e-004, Avz = 9.40000e-004
  Ybar = 5.00000e-002, Zbar = 5.00000e-002, Qyb = 3.38750e-003, Qzb = 3.38750e-003
  Wely = 5.63000e-005, Welz = 5.63000e-005, Wply = 6.77500e-005, Wplz = 6.77500e-005
  Iyy = 2.81000e-006, Izz = 2.81000e-006, Iyz = 0.00000e+000
  iy  = 3.87000e-002, iz  = 3.87000e-002
  J   = 4.28688e-006, Cwp = 1.00000e+028

* . DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR STRENGTH EVALUATION :
  Ly = 5.70000e-001, Lz = 3.85000e-001, Lu = 3.85000e-001
  Ky = 1.00000e+000, Kz = 1.00000e+000

* . MATERIAL PROPERTIES :
  Fy = 2.35000e+005, Es = 2.10000e+008, MATERIAL NAME = S235

* . FORCES AND MOMENTS AT (3/4) POINT :
  Axial Force   Fxx = -5.21960e+001
  Shear Forces  Fyy = 0.00000e+000, Fzz = 2.05791e+000
  Bending Moments My = -9.00056e-001, Mz = 0.00000e+000
  End Moments     Myi = -5.03909e-001, Myj = -3.08275e-001 (for Lb)
                  Myi = 8.20886e-002, Myj = -1.09041e+000 (for Ly)
                  Mzi = 0.00000e+000, Mzj = 0.00000e+000 (for Lz)

* . Sign conventions for stress and axial force.
  - Stress : Compression positive.
  - Axial force: Tension positive.
```

=====

[[[*]]] CLASSIFY TOP FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).

=====

```
( ). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
[ Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5 ]
- . e   = SQRT( 235/fy ) =    1.00
- . d/t = HTR =    17.00
- . sigma1 = 11748.602 KPa.
- . sigma2 = 11748.602 KPa.
- . HTR < 33*e ( Class 1 : Plastic ).
```

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY BOTTOM FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
-. $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$
-. $d/t = HTR = 17.00$
-. $\sigma_1 = 43779.081 \text{ KPa.}$
-. $\sigma_2 = 43779.081 \text{ KPa.}$
-. $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY LEFT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
-. $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$
-. $d/t = HTR = 17.00$
-. $\sigma_1 = 42177.557 \text{ KPa.}$
-. $\sigma_2 = 13350.126 \text{ KPa.}$
-. $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY RIGHT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
-. $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$
-. $d/t = HTR = 17.00$
-. $\sigma_1 = 42177.557 \text{ KPa.}$
-. $\sigma_2 = 13350.126 \text{ KPa.}$
-. $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] APPLIED FACTORS.
=====

- (). Calculate equivalent uniform moment factors (C_{my}, C_{mz}, C_{mLT}).
[Eurocode3:05 Annex A. Table A.1, A.2]
-. $C_{my,0} = 0.774$
-. $C_{mz,0} = 1.000$
-. C_{my} (Default or User Defined Value) = 0.850
-. C_{mz} (Default or User Defined Value) = 0.850
-. C_{mLT} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000
(). Partial Factors (γ_{Mi}).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1]
-. $\gamma_{M0} = 1.00$
-. $\gamma_{M1} = 1.00$
-. $\gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK AXIAL RESISTANCE.
=====

- (). Check slenderness ratio of axial compression member (Kl/i).
[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1]
-. $Kl/i = 14.7 < 200.0 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

- (). Calculate axial compressive resistance (N_{c_Rd}).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.4]
- $N_{c_Rd} = f_y \cdot Area / \Gamma_{M0} = 441.80 \text{ kN}$.
- (). Check ratio of axial resistance (N_{Ed}/N_{c_Rd}).
$$\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{c_Rd}} = \frac{52.20}{441.80} = 0.118 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$
- (). Calculate buckling resistance of compression member (N_{b_Rdy} , N_{b_Rdz}).
[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1.1, 6.3.1.2]
- $\beta_A = A_{eff} / Area = 1.000$
- $\lambda_1 = \pi \cdot \sqrt{E_s/f_y} = 93.913$
- $\lambda_{by} = \{(KLy/iy)/\lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.157$
- $N_{cry} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot R_{yy} / KLy^2 = 17925.68 \text{ kN}$
- $\lambda_{by} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed}/N_{cry} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.
- $\lambda_{bz} = \{(KLz/iz)/\lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.106$
- $N_{crz} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot R_{zz} / KLz^2 = 39291.98 \text{ kN}$
- $\lambda_{bz} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed}/N_{crz} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK SHEAR RESISTANCE.
=====

- (). Calculate shear area.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6, EN1993-1-5:04 5.1 NOTE 2]
- $A_{vy} = Area \cdot B/(B+h) = 0.0009 \text{ m}^2$
- $A_{vz} = Area \cdot h/(B+h) = 0.0009 \text{ m}^2$.
- (). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-z direction (V_{pl_Rdz}).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]
- $V_{pl_Rdz} = [A_{vz} \cdot f_y / \sqrt{3}] / \Gamma_{M0} = 127.54 \text{ kN}$.
- (). Shear Buckling Check.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]
- $HTR < 72 \cdot e/\eta \rightarrow$ No need to check!
- (). Check ratio of shear resistance (V_{Edz}/V_{pl_Rdz}).
(LCB = 1, POS = J)
- Applied shear force : $V_{Edz} = 7.94 \text{ kN}$
$$\frac{V_{Edz}}{V_{pl_Rdz}} = \frac{7.94}{127.54} = 0.062 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MAJOR AXIS.
=====

- (). Calculate plastic resistance moment about major axis.
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]
- $W_{ply} = 6.7750e-005 \text{ m}^3$
- $M_{c_Rdy} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 15.92 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edy}/M_{c_Rdy}).
$$\frac{M_{Edy}}{M_{c_Rdy}} = \frac{0.90}{15.92} = 0.057 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MINOR AXIS.
=====

- (). Calculate plastic resistance moment about minor axis.
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]
-. $W_{plz} = 6.7750e-005 \text{ m}^3$.
-. $Mc_{Rdz} = W_{plz} * f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 15.92 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edz}/Mc_{Rdz}).
 $M_{Edz} \quad 0.00$
-. $\frac{M_{Edz}}{Mc_{Rdz}} = \frac{0.00}{15.92} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK INTERACTION OF COMBINED RESISTANCE.
=====

- (). Calculate Major reduced design resistance of bending and shear.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]
-. In case of $V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz} < 0.5$
-. $My_{Rd} = Mc_{Rdy} = 15.92 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Calculate Minor reduced design resistance of bending and shear.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]
-. In case of $V_{Edy} / V_{pl_Rdy} < 0.5$
-. $Mz_{Rd} = Mc_{Rdz} = 15.92 \text{ kN-m}$.

midas Gen - Steel Code Checking [Eurocode3:05]

Gen 2013
=====

- (). Check general interaction ratio.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.1 (6.2)] - Class1 or Class2
$$\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edy}}{My_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edz}}{Mz_{Rd}}$$

-. $R_{max1} = 0.175 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$
- (). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial force member.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.9 (6.31 ~ 6.41)] - Class1 or Class2
-. $n = N_{Ed} / N_{pl_Rd} = 0.118$
-. $\alpha = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13*n^2), 6.0]] = 1.687$
-. $\beta = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13*n^2), 6.0]] = 1.687$
-. $N_{Ed} < 0.25*N_{pl_Rd} = 110.45 \text{ kN}$.
-. $N_{Ed} < 0.5*hw*tw*f_y/\Gamma_{M0} = 52.87 \text{ kN}$.
Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.
-. $M_{Ny_Rd} = M_{ply_Rd} = 15.92 \text{ kN-m}$.
-. $R_{maxy} = M_{Edy} / M_{Ny_Rd} = 0.057 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$
-. $N_{Ed} < hw*tw*f_y/\Gamma_{M0} = 105.75 \text{ kN}$.
Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.
-. $M_{nz_Rd} = M_{plz_Rd} = 15.92 \text{ kN-m}$.
-. $R_{maxz} = M_{Edz} / M_{nz_Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$
-. $R_{max2} = \text{MAX}[R_{maxy}, R_{maxz}] = 0.057 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$
- (). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial compression member.
[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1, 6.2.9.3 (6.61, 6.62), Annex A]
-. $N_{Ed} = -52.20 \text{ kN}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &-. M_{Edy} = -0.90 \text{ kN-m.} \\
 &-. M_{Edz} = 0.00 \text{ kN-m.} \\
 &-. k_{yy} = 0.817 \\
 &-. k_{yz} = 0.488 \\
 &-. k_{zy} = 0.489 \\
 &-. k_{zz} = 0.815 \\
 &-. X_{iy} = 1.000 \\
 &-. X_{iz} = 1.000 \\
 &-. X_{iLT} = 1.000 \\
 &-. N_{Rk} = A \cdot f_y = 441.80 \text{ kN.} \\
 &-. M_{y_Rk} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y = 15.92 \text{ kN-m.} \\
 &-. M_{z_Rk} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y = 15.92 \text{ kN-m.} \\
 &-. N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)} \\
 &-. N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)} \\
 &-. R_{max_LT1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{X_{iy} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{X_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} \\
 &\quad = 0.164 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.} \\
 &-. R_{max_LT2} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{X_{iz} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{X_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} \\
 &\quad = 0.146 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.} \\
 &-. R_{max} = \text{MAX}[\text{MAX}(R_{max1}, R_{max2}), \text{MAX}(R_{max_LT1}, R_{max_LT2})] = 0.175 < 1.000 \text{ --->} \\
 &\text{O.K.}
 \end{aligned}$$

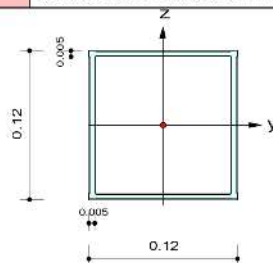
midas Gen

Steel Checking Result

MIDAS	Company		Project Title	
	Author		File Name	J:\...IBS001 LOAD CENTER.mgb

1. Design Information

Design Code : Eurocode3:05
Unit System : kN, m
Member No : 6
Material : S235 (No:1)
($F_y = 235000$, $E_s = 210000000$)
Section Name : RET 120X120X5 (No:2)
(Built-up Section).
Member Length : 0.92000



2. Member Forces

Axial Force $F_{xx} = -7.9425$ (LCB: 1, POS:1/2)
Bending Moments $M_y = 15.3885$, $M_z = 0.00000$
End Moments $M_{yi} = 0.00000$, $M_{yj} = 0.00000$ (for Lb)
 $M_{yi} = -3.3464$, $M_{yj} = -3.3464$ (for Ly)
 $M_{zi} = 0.00000$, $M_{zj} = 0.00000$ (for Lz)
Shear Forces $F_{yy} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)
 $F_{zz} = -52.053$ (LCB: 1, POS:1/4)

Depth	0.12000	Web Thick	0.00500
Flg Width	0.12000	Top F Thick	0.00500
Web Center	0.11500	Bot.F Thick	0.00500
Area	0.00230	Asz	0.00120
Qyb	0.00496	Ozb	0.00496
Iyy	0.00001	Izz	0.00001
Ybar	0.06000	Zbar	0.06000
Wely	0.00008	Welz	0.00008
ry	0.04699	rz	0.04699

3. Design Parameters

Unbraced Lengths $L_y = 0.72000$, $L_z = 0.92000$, $L_b = 0.92000$
Effective Length Factors $K_y = 1.00$, $K_z = 1.00$
Equivalent Uniform Moment Factors $C_{my} = 1.00$, $C_{mz} = 1.00$, $C_{mLT} = 1.00$

4. Checking Results

Slenderness Ratio

$KL/r = 19.6 < 200.0$ (Memb:6, LCB: 1)..... O.K

Axial Resistance

$N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd} = 7.942/540.500 = 0.015 < 1.000$ O.K

Bending Resistance

$M_{Edy}/M_{Rdy} = 15.3885/23.3237 = 0.660 < 1.000$ O.K

$M_{Edz}/M_{Rdz} = 0.0000/23.3237 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

Combined Resistance

$R_{NRd} = \text{MAX}[M_{Edy}/M_{Ny_Rd}, M_{Edz}/M_{Nz_Rd}]$

$R_{com} = N_{Ed}/(A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0})$, $R_{bend} = M_{Edy}/M_{y_Rd} + M_{Edz}/M_{z_Rd}$

$R_{c_LT1} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iy} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT1} = (k_{yy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (k_{yz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{c_LT2} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iz} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT2} = (K_{zy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (K_{zz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{max} = \text{MAX}[R_{NRd}, (R_{com} + R_{bend}), \text{MAX}(R_{c_LT1} + R_{b_LT1}, R_{c_LT2} + R_{b_LT2})] = 0.674 < 1.000$.. O.K

Shear Resistance

$V_{Edy}/V_{y_Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

$V_{Edz}/V_{z_Rd} = 0.320 < 1.000$ O.K

- *. PROJECT :
- *. MEMBER NO = 6, ELEMENT TYPE = Beam
- *. LOADCOMB NO = 1, MATERIAL NO = 1, SECTION NO = 2
- *. UNIT SYSTEM : kN, m

- *. SECTION PROPERTIES : Designation = RET 120X120X5
 Shape = B - Section. (Built-up)
 Depth = 0.120, Flg Width = 0.120, Web Center = 0.115
 Web Thick = 0.005, Top F Thick = 0.005, Bot.F Thick = 0.005

 Area = 2.30000e-003, Avy = 1.20000e-003, Avz = 1.20000e-003
 Ybar = 6.00000e-002, Zbar = 6.00000e-002, Qyb = 4.96250e-003, Qzb = 4.96250e-003
 Wely = 8.46528e-005, Welz = 8.46528e-005, Wply = 9.92500e-005, Wplz = 9.92500e-005
 Iyy = 5.07917e-006, Izz = 5.07917e-006, Iyz = 0.00000e+000
 iy = 4.69929e-002, iz = 4.69929e-002
 J = 7.60438e-006, Cwp = 1.00000e+028

- *. DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR STRENGTH EVALUATION :
 Ly = 7.20000e-001, Lz = 9.20000e-001, Lu = 9.20000e-001
 Ky = 1.00000e+000, Kz = 1.00000e+000

- *. MATERIAL PROPERTIES :
 Fy = 2.35000e+005, Es = 2.10000e+008, MATERIAL NAME = S235

- *. FORCES AND MOMENTS AT (1/2) POINT :
 Axial Force Fxx = -7.94249e+000
 Shear Forces Fyy = 0.00000e+000, Fzz = -5.20000e+001
 Bending Moments My = 1.53885e+001, Mz = 0.00000e+000
 End Moments Myi = 0.00000e+000, Myj = 0.00000e+000 (for Lb)
 Myi = -3.34642e+000, Myj = -3.34642e+000 (for Ly)
 Mzi = 0.00000e+000, Mzj = 0.00000e+000 (for Lz)

- *. Sign conventions for stress and axial force.
 - Stress : Compression positive.
 - Axial force: Tension positive.

=====
 [[[*]]] CLASSIFY TOP FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).
 =====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
 [Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
 -. $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$
 -. $d/t = HTR = 22.00$
 -. $\sigma_1 = 185236.913 \text{ KPa}$.
 -. $\sigma_2 = 185236.913 \text{ KPa}$.
 -. $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
 [[[*]]] CLASSIFY LEFT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
 =====

- (). Determine classification of bending and compression Internal Parts.
 [Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
 -. $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$
 -. $d/t = HTR = 22.00$
 -. $\sigma_1 = 170088.275 \text{ KPa}$.
 -. $\sigma_2 = -163181.757 \text{ KPa}$.
 -. $\Psi = [2 \cdot (N_{sd}/A) \cdot (1/f_y)] - 1 = -0.971$
 -. $\alpha = 0.515 > 0.5$
 -. $HTR < 396 \cdot e / (13 \cdot \alpha - 1)$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY RIGHT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of bending and compression Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
- $e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$
 - $d/t = \text{HTR} = 22.00$
 - $\sigma_1 = 170088.275 \text{ KPa.}$
 - $\sigma_2 = -163181.757 \text{ KPa.}$
 - $\Psi = [2 \cdot (N_{sd}/A) \cdot (1/f_y)] - 1 = -0.971$
 - $\alpha = 0.515 > 0.5$
 - $\text{HTR} < 396 \cdot e / (13 \cdot \alpha - 1)$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] APPLIED FACTORS.
=====

- (). Calculate equivalent uniform moment factors (C_{my}, C_{mz}, C_{mLT}).
[Eurocode3:05 Annex A. Table A.1, A.2]
- $C_{my,0} = 1.000$
 - $C_{mz,0} = 1.000$
 - $C_{my} \text{ (Default or User Defined Value)} = 1.000$
 - $C_{mz} \text{ (Default or User Defined Value)} = 1.000$
 - $C_{mLT} \text{ (Default or User Defined Value)} = 1.000$
- (). Partial Factors (γ_{Mi}).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1]
- $\gamma_{M0} = 1.00$
 - $\gamma_{M1} = 1.00$
 - $\gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK AXIAL RESISTANCE.
=====

- (). Check slenderness ratio of axial compression member (Kl/i).
[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1]
- $Kl/i = 19.6 < 200.0 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$
- (). Calculate axial compressive resistance ($N_{c,Rd}$).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.4]
- $N_{c,Rd} = f_y \cdot \text{Area} / \gamma_{M0} = 540.50 \text{ kN.}$
- (). Check ratio of axial resistance ($N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd}$).
$$\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{c,Rd}} = \frac{7.94}{540.50} = 0.015 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$
- (). Calculate buckling resistance of compression member ($N_{b,Rdy}, N_{b,Rdz}$).
[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1.1, 6.3.1.2]
- $\beta_A = A_{eff} / \text{Area} = 1.000$
 - $\lambda_1 = \pi \cdot \text{SQRT}(E_s/f_y) = 93.913$
 - $\lambda_{by} = \{(Kl_y/i_y)/\lambda_1\} \cdot \text{SQRT}(\beta_A) = 0.163$
 - $N_{cry} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot R_{yy} / Kl_y^2 = 20307.03 \text{ kN.}$
 - $\lambda_{by} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed}/N_{cry} < 0.04 \rightarrow \text{No need to check.}$
 - $\lambda_{bz} = \{(Kl_z/i_z)/\lambda_1\} \cdot \text{SQRT}(\beta_A) = 0.208$
 - $N_{crz} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot R_{zz} / Kl_z^2 = 12437.58 \text{ kN.}$
 - $\lambda_{bz} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed}/N_{crz} < 0.04 \rightarrow \text{No need to check.}$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK SHEAR RESISTANCE.
=====

- (). Calculate shear area.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6, EN1993-1-5:04 5.1 NOTE 2]
-. $A_{vy} = 2 \cdot B \cdot t_f = 0.0012 \text{ m}^2$.
-. $A_{vz} = 2 \cdot h \cdot t_w = 0.0012 \text{ m}^2$.
- (). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-z direction (V_{pl_Rdz}).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]
-. $V_{pl_Rdz} = [A_{vz} \cdot f_y / \sqrt{3}] / \gamma_{M0} = 162.81 \text{ kN}$.
- (). Shear Buckling Check.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]
-. $HTR < 72 \cdot e / \eta$ ---> No need to check!
- (). Check ratio of shear resistance (V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz}).
(LCB = 1, POS = 1/4)
-. Applied shear force : $V_{Edz} = 52.05 \text{ kN}$.
 $V_{Edz} \quad 52.05$
-. $\frac{\quad}{V_{pl_Rdz} \quad 162.81} = 0.320 < 1.000$ ---> O.K.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MAJOR AXIS.
=====

- (). Calculate plastic resistance moment about major axis.
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]
-. $W_{ply} = 9.9250 \text{e-005 m}^3$.
-. $M_{c_Rdy} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 23.32 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edy} / M_{c_Rdy}).
 $M_{Edy} \quad 15.39$
-. $\frac{\quad}{M_{c_Rdy} \quad 23.32} = 0.660 < 1.000$ ---> O.K.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MINOR AXIS.
=====

- (). Calculate plastic resistance moment about minor axis.
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]
-. $W_{plz} = 9.9250 \text{e-005 m}^3$.
-. $M_{c_Rdz} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 23.32 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edz} / M_{c_Rdz}).
 $M_{Edz} \quad 0.00$
-. $\frac{\quad}{M_{c_Rdz} \quad 23.32} = 0.000 < 1.000$ ---> O.K.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK INTERACTION OF COMBINED RESISTANCE.
=====

- (). Calculate Major reduced design resistance of bending and shear.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]
-. In case of $V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz} < 0.5$
-. $M_{y_Rd} = M_{c_Rdy} = 23.32 \text{ kN-m}$.

(). Calculate Minor reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

- In case of $V_{Ed} / V_{pl,Rd} < 0.5$

- $M_{z,Rd} = M_{c,Rdz} = 23.32 \text{ kN-m.}$

(). Check general interaction ratio.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.1 (6.2)] - Class1 or Class2

$$R_{max1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edy}}{M_{y,Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edz}}{M_{z,Rd}}$$

$$= 0.674 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial force member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.9 (6.31 ~ 6.41)] - Class1 or Class2

- $n = N_{Ed} / N_{pl,Rd} = 0.015$

- $\alpha = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13 \cdot n^2), 6.0]] = 1.660$

- $\beta = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13 \cdot n^2), 6.0]] = 1.660$

- $N_{Ed} < 0.25 \cdot N_{pl,Rd} = 135.12 \text{ kN.}$

- $N_{Ed} < 0.5 \cdot h_w \cdot t_w \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 64.62 \text{ kN.}$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

- $M_{Ny,Rd} = M_{ply,Rd} = 23.32 \text{ kN-m.}$

- $R_{maxy} = M_{Edy} / M_{Ny,Rd} = 0.660 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

- $N_{Ed} < h_w \cdot t_w \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 129.25 \text{ kN.}$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

- $M_{Nz,Rd} = M_{plz,Rd} = 23.32 \text{ kN-m.}$

- $R_{maxz} = M_{Edz} / M_{Nz,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

- $R_{max2} = \text{MAX}[R_{maxy}, R_{maxz}] = 0.660 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial compression member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1, 6.2.9.3 (6.61, 6.62), Annex A]

- $N_{Ed} = -7.94 \text{ kN.}$

- $M_{Edy} = 15.39 \text{ kN-m.}$

- $M_{Edz} = 0.00 \text{ kN-m.}$

- $k_{yy} = 0.996$

- $k_{yz} = 0.598$

- $k_{zy} = 0.598$

- $k_{zz} = 0.996$

- $\chi_{iy} = 1.000$

- $\chi_{iz} = 0.996$

- $\chi_{iLT} = 1.000$

- $N_{Rk} = A \cdot f_y = 540.50 \text{ kN.}$

- $M_{y,Rk} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y = 23.32 \text{ kN-m.}$

- $M_{z,Rk} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y = 23.32 \text{ kN-m.}$

- $N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)}$

- $N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)}$

$$R_{max_LT1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{\chi_{iy} \cdot N_{Rk} / \gamma_{M1}} + k_{yy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{\chi_{iLT} \cdot M_{y,Rk} / \gamma_{M1}} + k_{yz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z,Rk} / \gamma_{M1}}$$

$$= 0.672 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$R_{max_LT2} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{\chi_{iz} \cdot N_{Rk} / \gamma_{M1}} + k_{zy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{\chi_{iLT} \cdot M_{y,Rk} / \gamma_{M1}} + k_{zz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z,Rk} / \gamma_{M1}}$$

$$= 0.409 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

- $R_{max} = \text{MAX}[\text{MAX}(R_{max1}, R_{max2}), \text{MAX}(R_{max_LT1}, R_{max_LT2})] = 0.674 < 1.000 \rightarrow$

O.K.

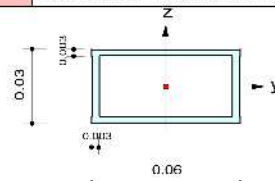
midas Gen

Steel Checking Result

MIDAS	Company		Project Title	
	Author		File Name	J:\A...BS001 LOAD CENTER.mgb

1. Design Information

Design Code : Eurocode3:05
Unit System : kN, m
Member No : 16
Material : S235 (No:1)
($F_y = 235000$, $E_s = 210000000$)
Section Name : BOX 60X30X3 (No:3)
(Built-up Section).
Member Length : 0.45000



2. Member Forces

Axial Force $F_{xx} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)
Bending Moments $M_y = -0.0009$, $M_z = 0.00000$
End Moments $M_{yi} = -0.0009$, $M_{yj} = -0.0009$ (for Lb)
 $M_{yi} = -0.0009$, $M_{yj} = -0.0009$ (for Ly)
 $M_{zi} = 0.00000$, $M_{zj} = 0.00000$ (for Lz)
Shear Forces $F_{yy} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)
 $F_{zz} = 0.01135$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)

Depth	0.03000	Web Thick	0.00300
Flg Width	0.06000	Top F Thick	0.00300
Web Center	0.05700	Bot.F Thick	0.00300
Area	0.00050	Asz	0.00018
Qyb	0.00048	Qzb	0.00079
Iyy	0.00000	Izz	0.00000
Ybar	0.03000	Zbar	0.01500
Wely	0.00000	Welz	0.00001
ry	0.01202	rz	0.02113

3. Design Parameters

Unbraced Lengths $L_y = 0.45000$, $L_z = 0.45000$, $L_b = 0.45000$
Effective Length Factors $K_y = 1.00$, $K_z = 1.00$
Equivalent Uniform Moment Factors $C_{my} = 1.00$, $C_{mz} = 1.00$, $C_{mLT} = 1.00$

4. Checking Results

Slenderness Ratio
 $L/r = 37.4 < 300.0$ (Memb:16, LCB: 1)..... O.K
Axial Resistance
 $N_{Ed}/N_{t,Rd} = 0.000/118.440 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K
Bending Resistance
 $M_{Edy}/M_{Rdy} = 0.00085/1.34514 = 0.001 < 1.000$ O.K
 $M_{Edz}/M_{Rdz} = 0.00000/2.23344 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K
Combined Resistance
 $R_{NRd} = \max[M_{Edy}/M_{Ny,Rd}, M_{Edz}/M_{Nz,Rd}]$
 $R_{com} = N_{Ed}/(A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0})$, $R_{bend} = M_{Edy}/M_{y,Rd} + M_{Edz}/M_{z,Rd}$
 $R_{max} = \max[R_{NRd}, (R_{com} + R_{bend})] = 0.001 < 1.000$ O.K
Shear Resistance
 $V_{Edy}/V_{y,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K
 $V_{Edz}/V_{z,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

- *. PROJECT :
- *. MEMBER NO = 16, ELEMENT TYPE = Beam
- *. LOADCOMB NO = 1, MATERIAL NO = 1, SECTION NO = 3
- *. UNIT SYSTEM : kN, m

- *. SECTION PROPERTIES : Designation = BOX 60X30X3
 Shape = B - Section. (Built-up)
 Depth = 0.030, Flg Width = 0.060, Web Center = 0.057
 Web Thick = 0.003, Top F Thick = 0.003, Bot.F Thick = 0.003

 Area = 5.04000e-004, Avy = 3.60000e-004, Avz = 1.80000e-004
 Ybar = 3.00000e-002, Zbar = 1.50000e-002, Qyb = 4.77000e-004, Qzb = 7.92000e-004
 Wely = 4.85280e-006, Welz = 7.50240e-006, Wply = 5.72400e-006, Wplz = 9.50400e-006
 Iyy = 7.27920e-008, Izz = 2.25072e-007, Iyz = 0.00000e+000
 iy = 1.20178e-002, iz = 2.11322e-002
 J = 1.69180e-007, Cwp = 1.00000e+028

- *. DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR STRENGTH EVALUATION :
 Ly = 4.50000e-001, Lz = 4.50000e-001, Lu = 4.50000e-001
 Ky = 1.00000e+000, Kz = 1.00000e+000

- *. MATERIAL PROPERTIES :
 Fy = 2.35000e+005, Es = 2.10000e+008, MATERIAL NAME = S235

- *. FORCES AND MOMENTS AT (J) POINT :
 Axial Force Fxx = 0.00000e+000
 Shear Forces Fyy = 0.00000e+000, Fzz = 1.13484e-002
 Bending Moments My = -8.51129e-004, Mz = 0.00000e+000
 End Moments Myi = -8.51129e-004, Myj = -8.51129e-004 (for Lb)
 Myi = -8.51129e-004, Myj = -8.51129e-004 (for Ly)
 Mzi = 0.00000e+000, Mzj = 0.00000e+000 (for Lz)

- *. Sign conventions for stress and axial force.
 - Stress : Compression positive.
 - Axial force: Tension positive.

=====
 [[[*]]] CLASSIFY BOTTOM FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).
 =====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
 [Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
 -. $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$
 -. $d/t = HTR = 18.00$
 -. $\sigma_1 = 175.389 \text{ KPa.}$
 -. $\sigma_2 = 175.389 \text{ KPa.}$
 -. $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
 [[[*]]] CLASSIFY LEFT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
 =====

- (). Determine classification of bending Internal Parts.
 [Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
 -. $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$
 -. $d/t = HTR = 8.00$
 -. $\sigma_1 = 140.311 \text{ KPa.}$
 -. $\sigma_2 = -140.311 \text{ KPa.}$
 -. $HTR < 72 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY RIGHT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of bending Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
-. $e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$
-. $d/t = \text{HTR} = 8.00$
-. $\sigma_1 = 140.311 \text{ KPa.}$
-. $\sigma_2 = -140.311 \text{ KPa.}$
-. $\text{HTR} < 72 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] APPLIED FACTORS.
=====

- (). Partial Factors (Gamma_Mi).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1]
-. $\Gamma_{M0} = 1.00$
-. $\Gamma_{M1} = 1.00$
-. $\Gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK AXIAL RESISTANCE.
=====

- (). Check slenderness ratio of axial tension member (l/i).
[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1]
-. $l/i = 37.4 < 300.0 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

midas Gen - Steel Code Checking [Eurocode3:05]

Gen 2013
=====

- (). Calculate parameters for combined resistance.
-. $\Lambda_1 = \pi \cdot \text{SQRT}(E_s/f_y) = 93.913$
-. $\Lambda_{bz} = (KL_z/z) / \Lambda_1 = 0.227$

(). Calculate axial tensile resistance (Nt_Rd).
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.3]
-. $N_{t_Rd} = f_y \cdot \text{Area} / \Gamma_{M0} = 118.44 \text{ kN.}$

(). Check ratio of axial resistance (N_Ed/Nt_Rd).
$$\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{t_Rd}} = \frac{0.00}{118.44} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK SHEAR RESISTANCE.
=====

- (). Calculate shear area.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6, EN1993-1-5:04 5.1 NOTE 2]
-. $A_{vy} = 2 \cdot B \cdot t_f = 0.0004 \text{ m}^2.$
-. $A_{vz} = 2 \cdot h \cdot t_w = 0.0002 \text{ m}^2.$

(). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-z direction (Vpl_Rdz).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]
-. $V_{pl_Rdz} = [A_{vz} \cdot f_y / \text{SQRT}(3)] / \Gamma_{M0} = 24.42 \text{ kN.}$

(). Shear Buckling Check.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]

- HTR < 72*e/Eta ---> No need to check!

(). Check ratio of shear resistance (V_{Edz}/V_{pl_Rdz}).

(LCB = 1, POS = J)

- Applied shear force : $V_{Edz} = 0.01$ kN.

$V_{Edz} = 0.01$

- $\frac{V_{Edz}}{V_{pl_Rdz}} = \frac{0.01}{24.42} = 4.647e-004 < 1.000$ ---> O.K.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MAJOR AXIS.
=====

(). Calculate plastic resistance moment about major axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

- $W_{ply} = 5.7240e-006$ m³.

- $M_{c_Rdy} = W_{ply} * f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 1.35$ kN-m.

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edy}/M_{c_Rdy}).

$M_{Edy} = 8.51e-004$

- $\frac{M_{Edy}}{M_{c_Rdy}} = \frac{8.51e-004}{1.35} = 6.327e-004 < 1.000$ ---> O.K.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MINOR AXIS.
=====

(). Calculate plastic resistance moment about minor axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

- $W_{plz} = 9.5040e-006$ m³.

- $M_{c_Rdz} = W_{plz} * f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 2.23$ kN-m.

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edz}/M_{c_Rdz}).

$M_{Edz} = 0.00$

- $\frac{M_{Edz}}{M_{c_Rdz}} = \frac{0.00}{2.23} = 0.000 < 1.000$ ---> O.K.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK INTERACTION OF COMBINED RESISTANCE.
=====

(). Calculate Major reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

- In case of $V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz} < 0.5$

- $M_{y_Rd} = M_{c_Rdy} = 1.35$ kN-m.

(). Calculate Minor reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

- In case of $V_{Edy} / V_{pl_Rdy} < 0.5$

- $M_{z_Rd} = M_{c_Rdz} = 2.23$ kN-m.

(). Check general interaction ratio.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.1 (6.2)] - Class1 or Class2

$\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edy}}{M_{y_Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edz}}{M_{z_Rd}}$

- $R_{max1} = \frac{0.00}{0.00} + \frac{8.51e-004}{1.35} + \frac{0.00}{2.23} = 6.327e-004 < 1.000$ ---> O.K.

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial force member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.9 (6.31 ~ 6.41)] - Class1 or Class2

- $n = N_{Ed} / N_{pl_Rd} = 0.000$
- $\alpha = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13*n^2), 6.0]] = 1.660$
- $\beta = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13*n^2), 6.0]] = 1.660$
- $N_{Ed} < 0.25*N_{pl_Rd} = 29.61 \text{ kN.}$
- $N_{Ed} < 0.5*hw*tw*fy/\text{Gamma_M0} = 8.46 \text{ kN.}$
Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.
- $M_{ny_Rd} = M_{ply_Rd} = 1.35 \text{ kN-m.}$
- $R_{maxy} = M_{Edy} / M_{ny_Rd} = 6.327e-004 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$
- $N_{Ed} < hw*tw*fy/\text{Gamma_M0} = 16.92 \text{ kN.}$
Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.
- $M_{nz_Rd} = M_{plz_Rd} = 2.23 \text{ kN-m.}$
- $R_{maxz} = M_{Edz} / M_{nz_Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$
- $R_{max2} = \text{MAX}[R_{maxy}, R_{maxz}] = 6.327e-004 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$
- $R_{max} = \text{MAX}[R_{max1}, R_{max2}] = 6.327e-004 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$

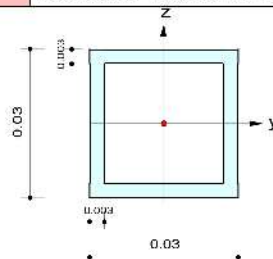
midas Gen

Steel Checking Result

MIDAS	Company		Project Title	
	Author		File Name	J:\A...BS001 LOAD CENTER.mgb

1. Design Information

Design Code : Eurocode3:05
Unit System : kN, m
Member No : 14
Material : S235 (No:1)
($F_y = 235000$, $E_s = 210000000$)
Section Name : BOX30X30X3 (No:4)
(Built-up Section).
Member Length : 0.72000



2. Member Forces

Axial Force $F_{xx} = 10.0004$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)
Bending Moments $M_y = -0.0121$, $M_z = 0.00000$
End Moments $M_{yi} = -0.0121$, $M_{yj} = -0.0121$ (for Lb)
 $M_{yi} = -0.0121$, $M_{yj} = -0.0121$ (for Ly)
 $M_{zi} = 0.00000$, $M_{zj} = 0.00000$ (for Lz)
Shear Forces $F_{yy} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)
 $F_{zz} = 0.01167$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)

Depth	0.03000	Web Thick	0.00300
Flg Width	0.03000	Top F Thick	0.00300
Web Center	0.02700	Bot.F Thick	0.00300
Area	0.00032	Asz	0.00018
Qyb	0.00027	Qzb	0.00027
Iyy	0.00000	Izz	0.00000
Ybar	0.01500	Zbar	0.01500
Wely	0.00000	Welz	0.00000
ry	0.01109	rz	0.01109

3. Design Parameters

Unbraced Lengths $L_y = 0.72000$, $L_z = 0.72000$, $L_b = 0.72000$
Effective Length Factors $K_y = 1.00$, $K_z = 1.00$
Equivalent Uniform Moment Factors $C_{my} = 1.00$, $C_{mz} = 1.00$, $C_{mLT} = 1.00$

4. Checking Results

Slenderness Ratio
 $KL/r = 53.4 < 200.0$ (Memb:23, LCB: 1)..... O.K
Axial Resistance
 $N_{Ed}/N_{t,Rd} = 10.0004/76.1400 = 0.131 < 1.000$ O.K
Bending Resistance
 $M_{Edy}/M_{Rdy} = 0.01211/0.77409 = 0.016 < 1.000$ O.K
 $M_{Edz}/M_{Rdz} = 0.00000/0.77409 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K
Combined Resistance
 $R_{NRd} = \max[M_{Edy}/M_{ny,Rd}, M_{Edz}/M_{nz,Rd}]$
 $R_{com} = N_{Ed}/(A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0})$, $R_{bend} = M_{Edy}/M_y R_d + M_{Edz}/M_z R_d$
 $R_{max} = \max[R_{NRd}, (R_{com} + R_{bend})] = 0.147 < 1.000$ O.K
Shear Resistance
 $V_{Edy}/V_{y,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K
 $V_{Edz}/V_{z,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

- *. PROJECT :
- *. MEMBER NO = 14, ELEMENT TYPE = Beam
- *. LOADCOMB NO = 1, MATERIAL NO = 1, SECTION NO = 4
- *. UNIT SYSTEM : kN, m

- *. SECTION PROPERTIES : Designation = BOX30X30X3
 Shape = B - Section. (Built-up)
 Depth = 0.030, Flg Width = 0.030, Web Center = 0.027
 Web Thick = 0.003, Top F Thick = 0.003, Bot.F Thick = 0.003

 Area = 3.24000e-004, Avy = 1.80000e-004, Avz = 1.80000e-004
 Ybar = 1.50000e-002, Zbar = 1.50000e-002, Qyb = 2.74500e-004, Qzb = 2.74500e-004
 Wely = 2.65680e-006, Welz = 2.65680e-006, Wply = 3.29400e-006, Wplz = 3.29400e-006
 Iyy = 3.98520e-008, Izz = 3.98520e-008, Iyz = 0.00000e+000
 iy = 1.10905e-002, iz = 1.10905e-002
 J = 5.90490e-008, Cwp = 1.00000e+028

- *. DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR STRENGTH EVALUATION :
 Ly = 7.20000e-001, Lz = 7.20000e-001, Lu = 7.20000e-001
 Ky = 1.00000e+000, Kz = 1.00000e+000

- *. MATERIAL PROPERTIES :
 Fy = 2.35000e+005, Es = 2.10000e+008, MATERIAL NAME = S235

- *. FORCES AND MOMENTS AT (J) POINT :
 Axial Force Fxx = 1.00004e+001
 Shear Forces Fyy = 0.00000e+000, Fzz = 1.16726e-002
 Bending Moments My = -1.21111e-002, Mz = 0.00000e+000
 End Moments Myi = -1.21111e-002, Myj = -1.21111e-002 (for Lb)
 Myi = -1.21111e-002, Myj = -1.21111e-002 (for Ly)
 Mzi = 0.00000e+000, Mzj = 0.00000e+000 (for Lz)

- *. Sign conventions for stress and axial force.
 - Stress : Compression positive.
 - Axial force: Tension positive.

[[[*]]] APPLIED FACTORS.

- (). Calculate equivalent uniform moment factors (Cmy,Cmz,CmLT).
 [Eurocode3:05 Annex A. Table A.1, A.2]
 - Cmy,0 = 1.007
 - Cmz,0 = 1.015
 - Cmy (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000
 - Cmz (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000
 - CmLT (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000

- (). Partial Factors (Gamma_Mi).
 [Eurocode3:05 6.1]
 - Gamma_M0 = 1.00
 - Gamma_M1 = 1.00
 - Gamma_M2 = 1.25

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK AXIAL RESISTANCE.
=====

- (). Check slenderness ratio of axial tension member (l/i).
[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1]
-. $l/i = 64.9 < 300.0 \rightarrow$ O.K.
- (). Calculate parameters for combined resistance.
-. $\lambda_1 = \pi \cdot \sqrt{E_s/f_y} = 93.913$
-. $\lambda_{bz} = (KL_z/i_z) / \lambda_1 = 0.691$
- (). Calculate axial tensile resistance ($N_{t,Rd}$).
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.3]
-. $N_{t,Rd} = f_y \cdot A_{eff} / \gamma_{M0} = 76.14 \text{ kN}$.
- (). Check ratio of axial resistance ($N_{Ed}/N_{t,Rd}$).
$$\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{t,Rd}} = \frac{10.00}{76.14} = 0.131 < 1.000 \rightarrow$$
 O.K.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK SHEAR RESISTANCE.
=====

- (). Calculate shear area.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6, EN1993-1-5:04 5.1 NOTE 2]
-. $A_{vy} = 2 \cdot B \cdot t_f = 0.0002 \text{ m}^2$.
-. $A_{vz} = 2 \cdot h \cdot t_w = 0.0002 \text{ m}^2$.
- (). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-z direction ($V_{pl,Rdz}$).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]
-. $V_{pl,Rdz} = [A_{vz} \cdot f_y / \sqrt{3}] / \gamma_{M0} = 24.42 \text{ kN}$.
- (). Shear Buckling Check.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]
-. $HTR < 72 \cdot e / \eta \rightarrow$ No need to check!
- (). Check ratio of shear resistance ($V_{Edz}/V_{pl,Rdz}$).
(LCB = 1, POS = J)
-. Applied shear force : $V_{Edz} = 0.01 \text{ kN}$.
$$\frac{V_{Edz}}{V_{pl,Rdz}} = \frac{0.01}{24.42} = 4.780e-004 < 1.000 \rightarrow$$
 O.K.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MAJOR AXIS.
=====

- (). Calculate plastic resistance moment about major axis.
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]
-. $W_{ply} = 3.2940e-006 \text{ m}^3$.
-. $M_{c,Rdy} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 0.77 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Check ratio of moment resistance ($M_{Edy}/M_{c,Rdy}$).
$$\frac{M_{Edy}}{M_{c,Rdy}} = \frac{0.01}{0.77} = 0.016 < 1.000 \rightarrow$$
 O.K.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MINOR AXIS.
=====

- (). Calculate plastic resistance moment about minor axis.
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]
-. $W_{plz} = 3.2940e-006 \text{ m}^3$.
-. $M_{c,Rdz} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 0.77 \text{ kN-m}$.

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edz}/M_{c_Rdz}).

$$\frac{M_{Edz}}{M_{c_Rdz}} = \frac{0.00}{0.77} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

[[[*]]] CHECK INTERACTION OF COMBINED RESISTANCE.

(). Calculate Major reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

- In case of $V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz} < 0.5$

- $M_{y_Rd} = M_{c_Rdy} = 0.77 \text{ kN-m.}$

(). Calculate Minor reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

- In case of $V_{Edy} / V_{pl_Rdy} < 0.5$

- $M_{z_Rd} = M_{c_Rdz} = 0.77 \text{ kN-m.}$

(). Check general interaction ratio.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.1 (6.2)] - Class1 or Class2

$$\begin{aligned} R_{max1} &= \frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edy}}{M_{y_Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edz}}{M_{z_Rd}} \\ &= 0.147 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.} \end{aligned}$$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial force member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.9 (6.31 ~ 6.41)] - Class1 or Class2

- $n = N_{Ed} / N_{pl_Rd} = 0.131$

- $\alpha = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13 \cdot n^2), 6.0]] = 1.693$

- $\beta = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13 \cdot n^2), 6.0]] = 1.693$

- $N_{Ed} < 0.25 \cdot N_{pl_Rd} = 19.03 \text{ kN.}$

- $N_{Ed} > 0.5 \cdot h_w \cdot t_w \cdot f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 8.46 \text{ kN.}$

Therefore, Allowance for the effect of axial force.

- $a_y = \text{MIN}[(Area - 2b \cdot t_f) / Area, 0.5] = 0.444$

- $M_{ny_Rd} = \text{MIN}[M_{ply_Rd} \cdot (1-n) / (1-0.5 \cdot a_y), M_{ply_Rd}] = 0.77 \text{ kN-m.}$

- $R_{maxy} = M_{Edy} / M_{ny_Rd} = 0.016 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

- $N_{Ed} < h_w \cdot t_w \cdot f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 16.92 \text{ kN.}$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

- $M_{nz_Rd} = M_{plz_Rd} = 0.77 \text{ kN-m.}$

- $R_{maxz} = M_{Edz} / M_{nz_Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

- $R_{max2} = \text{MAX}[R_{maxy}, R_{maxz}] = 0.016 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

- $R_{max} = \text{MAX}[R_{max1}, R_{max2}] = 0.147 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

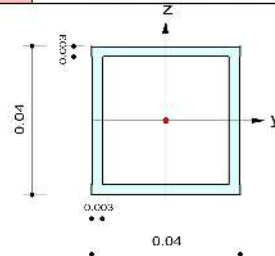
midas Gen

Steel Checking Result

MIDAS	Company		Project Title	
	Author		File Name	J:\A...BS001 LOAD CENTER.mgb

1. Design Information

Design Code : Eurocode3:05
Unit System : kN, m
Member No : 15
Material : S235 (No:1)
($F_y = 235000$, $E_s = 210000000$)
Section Name : IRR 40X40X3 (No:5)
(Built-up Section).
Member Length : 0.72000



2. Member Forces

Axial Force $F_{xx} = -0.7713$ (LCB: 1, POS:1/2)
Bending Moments $M_y = 0.00243$, $M_z = 0.00000$
End Moments $M_{yi} = -0.0005$, $M_{yj} = -0.0005$ (for Lb)
 $M_{yi} = -0.0005$, $M_{yj} = -0.0005$ (for Ly)
 $M_{zi} = 0.00000$, $M_{zj} = 0.00000$ (for Lz)
Shear Forces $F_{yy} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)
 $F_{zz} = 0.01600$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)

Depth	0.04000	Web Thick	0.00300
Flg Width	0.04000	Top F Thick	0.00300
Web Center	0.03700	Bot.F Thick	0.00300
Area	0.00044	Asz	0.00024
Qyb	0.00051	Qzb	0.00051
Iyy	0.00000	Izz	0.00000
Ybar	0.02000	Zbar	0.02000
Wely	0.00001	Welz	0.00001
ry	0.01515	rz	0.01515

3. Design Parameters

Unbraced Lengths $L_y = 0.72000$, $L_z = 0.72000$, $L_b = 0.72000$
Effective Length Factors $K_y = 1.00$, $K_z = 1.00$
Equivalent Uniform Moment Factors $C_{my} = 1.00$, $C_{mz} = 1.00$, $C_{mLT} = 1.00$

4. Checking Results

Slenderness Ratio

$KL/r = 47.5 < 200.0$ (Memb:15, LCB: 1)..... O.K

Axial Resistance

$N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd} = 0.771/104.340 = 0.007 < 1.000$ O.K

Bending Resistance

$M_{Edy}/M_{Rdy} = 0.00243/1.45089 = 0.002 < 1.000$ O.K

$M_{Edz}/M_{Rdz} = 0.00000/1.45089 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

Combined Resistance

$R_{NRd} = \max[M_{Edy}/M_{Ny,Rd}, M_{Edz}/M_{Nz,Rd}]$

$R_{com} = N_{Ed}/(A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0})$, $R_{bend} = M_{Edy}/M_{y,Rd} + M_{Edz}/M_{z,Rd}$

$R_{c_LT1} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iy} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT1} = (k_{yy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (k_{yz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{c_LT2} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iz} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT2} = (K_{zy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (K_{zz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{max} = \max[R_{NRd}, (R_{com} + R_{bend}), \max(R_{c_LT1} + R_{b_LT1}, R_{c_LT2} + R_{b_LT2})] = 0.010 < 1.000$.. O.K

Shear Resistance

$V_{Edy}/V_{y,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

$V_{Edz}/V_{z,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

- *. PROJECT :
- *. MEMBER NO = 15, ELEMENT TYPE = Beam
- *. LOADCOMB NO = 1, MATERIAL NO = 1, SECTION NO = 5
- *. UNIT SYSTEM : kN, m

- *. SECTION PROPERTIES : Designation = IRR 40X40X3
 Shape = B - Section. (Built-up)
 Depth = 0.040, Flg Width = 0.040, Web Center = 0.037
 Web Thick = 0.003, Top F Thick = 0.003, Bot.F Thick = 0.003

 Area = 4.44000e-004, Avy = 2.40000e-004, Avz = 2.40000e-004
 Ybar = 2.00000e-002, Zbar = 2.00000e-002, Qyb = 5.14500e-004, Qzb = 5.14500e-004
 Wely = 5.09860e-006, Welz = 5.09860e-006, Wply = 6.17400e-006, Wplz = 6.17400e-006
 Iyy = 1.01972e-007, Izz = 1.01972e-007, Iyz = 0.00000e+000
 iy = 1.51548e-002, iz = 1.51548e-002
 J = 1.51959e-007, Cwp = 1.00000e+028

- *. DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR STRENGTH EVALUATION :
 Ly = 7.20000e-001, Lz = 7.20000e-001, Lu = 7.20000e-001
 Ky = 1.00000e+000, Kz = 1.00000e+000

- *. MATERIAL PROPERTIES :
 Fy = 2.35000e+005, Es = 2.10000e+008, MATERIAL NAME = S235

- *. FORCES AND MOMENTS AT (1/2) POINT :
 Axial Force Fxx = -7.71275e-001
 Shear Forces Fyy = 0.00000e+000, Fzz = 0.00000e+000
 Bending Moments My = 2.42872e-003, Mz = 0.00000e+000
 End Moments Myi = -4.50528e-004, Myj = -4.50528e-004 (for Lb)
 Myi = -4.50528e-004, Myj = -4.50528e-004 (for Ly)
 Mzi = 0.00000e+000, Mzj = 0.00000e+000 (for Lz)

- *. Sign conventions for stress and axial force.
 - Stress : Compression positive.
 - Axial force: Tension positive.

=====
 [[[*]]] CLASSIFY TOP FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).
 =====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
 [Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
 -. $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$
 -. $d/t = HTR = 11.33$
 -. $\sigma_1 = 2213.457 \text{ KPa.}$
 -. $\sigma_2 = 2213.457 \text{ KPa.}$
 -. $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY BOTTOM FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
- . $e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$
 - . $d/t = HTR = 11.33$
 - . $\sigma_1 = 1260.756 \text{ KPa.}$
 - . $\sigma_2 = 1260.756 \text{ KPa.}$
 - . $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY LEFT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
- . $e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$
 - . $d/t = HTR = 11.33$
 - . $\sigma_1 = 2142.004 \text{ KPa.}$
 - . $\sigma_2 = 1332.209 \text{ KPa.}$
 - . $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY RIGHT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
- . $e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$
 - . $d/t = HTR = 11.33$
 - . $\sigma_1 = 2142.004 \text{ KPa.}$
 - . $\sigma_2 = 1332.209 \text{ KPa.}$
 - . $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] APPLIED FACTORS.
=====

- (). Calculate equivalent uniform moment factors (C_{my}, C_{mz}, C_{mLT}).
[Eurocode3:05 Annex A. Table A.1, A.2]
- . $C_{my,0} = 1.004$
 - . $C_{mz,0} = 1.000$
 - . C_{my} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000
 - . C_{mz} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000
 - . C_{mLT} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000
- (). Partial Factors (Γ_{Mi}).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1]
- . $\Gamma_{M0} = 1.00$
 - . $\Gamma_{M1} = 1.00$
 - . $\Gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK AXIAL RESISTANCE.

=====

- (). Check slenderness ratio of axial compression member (Kl/i).
[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1]
-. $Kl/i = 47.5 < 200.0 \rightarrow$ O.K.
- (). Calculate axial compressive resistance (N_{c_Rd}).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.4]
-. $N_{c_Rd} = f_y \cdot Area / \Gamma_{M0} = 104.34 \text{ kN}$.
- (). Check ratio of axial resistance (N_{Ed}/N_{c_Rd}).
$$\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{c_Rd}} = \frac{0.77}{104.34} = 0.007 < 1.000 \rightarrow$$
 O.K.
- (). Calculate buckling resistance of compression member (N_{b_Rdy} , N_{b_Rdz}).
[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1.1, 6.3.1.2]
-. $\beta_A = A_{eff} / Area = 1.000$
-. $\lambda_1 = \pi \cdot \sqrt{E_s/f_y} = 93.913$
-. $\lambda_{by} = \{(Kl_y/i_y)/\lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.506$
-. $N_{cry} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot I_{yy} / Kl_y^2 = 407.69 \text{ kN}$
-. $\lambda_{by} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed}/N_{cry} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.
- . $\lambda_{bz} = \{(Kl_z/i_z)/\lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.506$
-. $N_{crz} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot I_{zz} / Kl_z^2 = 407.69 \text{ kN}$
-. $\lambda_{bz} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed}/N_{crz} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK SHEAR RESISTANCE.

=====

- (). Calculate shear area.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6, EN1993-1-5:04 5.1 NOTE 2]
-. $A_{vy} = 2 \cdot B \cdot t_f = 0.0002 \text{ m}^2$
-. $A_{vz} = 2 \cdot h \cdot t_w = 0.0002 \text{ m}^2$.
- (). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-z direction (V_{pl_Rdz}).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]
-. $V_{pl_Rdz} = [A_{vz} \cdot f_y / \sqrt{3}] / \Gamma_{M0} = 32.56 \text{ kN}$.
- (). Shear Buckling Check.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]
-. $HTR < 72 \cdot e / \eta \rightarrow$ No need to check!
- (). Check ratio of shear resistance (V_{Edz}/V_{pl_Rdz}).
(LCB = 1, POS = J)
-. Applied shear force : $V_{Edz} = 0.02 \text{ kN}$
$$\frac{V_{Edz}}{V_{pl_Rdz}} = \frac{0.02}{32.56} = 4.912e-004 < 1.000 \rightarrow$$
 O.K.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MAJOR AXIS.
=====

- (). Calculate plastic resistance moment about major axis.
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]
-. $W_{ply} = 6.1740e-006 \text{ m}^3$.
-. $Mc_{Rdy} = W_{ply} * f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 1.45 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edy}/Mc_{Rdy}).
 $M_{Edy} = 2.43e-003$
-. $\frac{M_{Edy}}{Mc_{Rdy}} = \frac{2.43e-003}{1.45} = 0.002 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MINOR AXIS.
=====

- (). Calculate plastic resistance moment about minor axis.
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]
-. $W_{plz} = 6.1740e-006 \text{ m}^3$.
-. $Mc_{Rdz} = W_{plz} * f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 1.45 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edz}/Mc_{Rdz}).
 $M_{Edz} = 0.00$
-. $\frac{M_{Edz}}{Mc_{Rdz}} = \frac{0.00}{1.45} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK INTERACTION OF COMBINED RESISTANCE.
=====

- (). Calculate Major reduced design resistance of bending and shear.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]
-. In case of $V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz} < 0.5$
-. $My_{Rd} = Mc_{Rdy} = 1.45 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Calculate Minor reduced design resistance of bending and shear.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]
-. In case of $V_{Edy} / V_{pl_Rdy} < 0.5$
-. $Mz_{Rd} = Mc_{Rdz} = 1.45 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Check general interaction ratio.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.1 (6.2)] - Class1 or Class2
$$\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edy}}{My_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edz}}{Mz_{Rd}} = 0.009 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$
- (). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial force member.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.9 (6.31 ~ 6.41)] - Class1 or Class2
-. $n = N_{Ed} / N_{pl_Rd} = 0.007$
-. $\alpha = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13*n^2), 6.0]] = 1.660$
-. $\beta = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13*n^2), 6.0]] = 1.660$
-. $N_{Ed} < 0.25*N_{pl_Rd} = 26.08 \text{ kN}$.
-. $N_{Ed} < 0.5*hw*tw*f_y/\Gamma_{M0} = 11.98 \text{ kN}$.
Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.
-. $M_{ny_Rd} = M_{ply_Rd} = 1.45 \text{ kN-m}$.

- $R_{maxy} = M_{Edy} / M_{ny_Rd} = 0.002 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.
- $N_{Ed} < h w^2 t w^2 f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 23.97 \text{ kN}$.
Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.
- $M_{nz_Rd} = M_{plz_Rd} = 1.45 \text{ kN-m}$.
- $R_{maxz} = M_{Edz} / M_{nz_Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.
- $R_{max2} = \text{MAX}[R_{maxy}, R_{maxz}] = 0.002 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial compression member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1, 6.2.9.3 (6.61, 6.62), Annex A]

- $N_{Ed} = -0.77 \text{ kN}$.
- $M_{Edy} = 2.43e-003 \text{ kN-m}$.
- $M_{Edz} = 0.00 \text{ kN-m}$.
- $k_{yy} = 1.000$
- $k_{yz} = 0.600$
- $k_{zy} = 0.600$
- $k_{zz} = 1.000$
- $\chi_{iy} = 0.840$
- $\chi_{iz} = 0.840$
- $\chi_{iLT} = 1.000$
- $N_{Rk} = A \cdot f_y = 104.34 \text{ kN}$.
- $M_{y_Rk} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y = 1.45 \text{ kN-m}$.
- $M_{z_Rk} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y = 1.45 \text{ kN-m}$.
- $N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny} = 0.0$ (Not Slender)
- $N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz} = 0.0$ (Not Slender)
- $R_{max_LT1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{\chi_{iy} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{\chi_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$
 $= 0.010 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.
- $R_{max_LT2} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{\chi_{iz} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{\chi_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$
 $= 0.010 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

- $R_{max} = \text{MAX}[\text{MAX}(R_{max1}, R_{max2}), \text{MAX}(R_{max_LT1}, R_{max_LT2})] = 0.010 < 1.000 \rightarrow$
O.K.

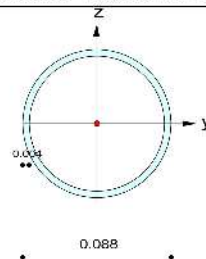
midas Gen

Steel Checking Result

MIDAS	Company		Project Title	
	Author		File Name	J:\A...\BS001 LOAD CENTER.mgb

1. Design Information

Design Code : Eurocode3:05
Unit System : kN, m
Member No : 5
Material : S235 (No:1)
($F_y = 235000$, $E_s = 210000000$)
Section Name : 88X4 (No:6)
(Built-up Section).
Member Length : 0.40000



2. Member Forces

Axial Force $F_{xx} = -52.106$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)
Bending Moments $M_y = 2.86872$, $M_z = 0.00000$
End Moments $M_{yi} = -0.3083$, $M_{yj} = 2.86872$ (for Lb)
 $M_{yi} = -0.3083$, $M_{yj} = 2.86872$ (for Ly)
 $M_{zi} = 0.00000$, $M_{zj} = 0.00000$ (for Lz)
Shear Forces $F_{yy} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)
 $F_{zz} = -7.9425$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)

Outer Dia:	0.08800	Wall Thick	0.00400
Area	0.00106	Asz	0.00053
Qyb	0.00177	Qzb	0.00177
Iyy	0.00000	Izz	0.00000
Ybar	0.04400	Zbar	0.04400
Wely	0.00002	Welz	0.00002
ry	0.02973	rz	0.02973

3. Design Parameters

Unbraced Lengths $L_y = 0.40000$, $L_z = 0.40000$, $L_b = 0.40000$
Effective Length Factors $K_y = 1.00$, $K_z = 1.00$
Equivalent Uniform Moment Factors $C_{my} = 0.85$, $C_{mz} = 0.85$, $C_{mLT} = 1.00$

4. Checking Results

Slenderness Ratio

$KL/r = 13.5 < 200.0$ (Memb:5, LCB: 1)..... O.K

Axial Resistance

$N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd} = 52.106/248.060 = 0.210 < 1.000$ O.K

Bending Resistance

$M_{Edy}/M_{Rdy} = 2.86872/6.63765 = 0.432 < 1.000$ O.K

$M_{Edz}/M_{Rdz} = 0.00000/6.63765 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

Combined Resistance

$R_{NRd} = \max[M_{Edy}/M_{Ny,Rd}, M_{Edz}/M_{Nz,Rd}]$

$R_{com} = N_{Ed}/(A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0})$, $R_{bend} = M_{Edy}/M_{y,Rd} + M_{Edz}/M_{z,Rd}$

$R_{c_LT1} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iy} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT1} = (k_{yy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (k_{yz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{c_LT2} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iz} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT2} = (K_{zy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (K_{zz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{max} = \max[R_{NRd}, (R_{com} + R_{bend}), \max(R_{c_LT1} + R_{b_LT1}, R_{c_LT2} + R_{b_LT2})] = 0.642 < 1.000$.. O.K

Shear Resistance

$V_{Edy}/V_{y,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

$V_{Edz}/V_{z,Rd} = 0.087 < 1.000$ O.K

- *. PROJECT :
- *. MEMBER NO = 5, ELEMENT TYPE = Beam
- *. LOADCOMB NO = 1, MATERIAL NO = 1, SECTION NO = 6
- *. UNIT SYSTEM : kN, m

- *. SECTION PROPERTIES : Designation = 88X4
Shape = P - Section. (Built-up)
Outer Dia. = 0.088, Wall Thick = 0.004

Area = 1.05558e-003, Avy = 6.72000e-004, Avz = 6.72000e-004
Ybar = 4.40000e-002, Zbar = 4.40000e-002, Qyb = 1.76800e-003, Qzb = 1.76800e-003
Wely = 2.12075e-005, Welz = 2.12075e-005, Wply = 2.82453e-005, Wplz = 2.82453e-005
Iyy = 9.33128e-007, Izz = 9.33128e-007, Iyz = 0.00000e+000
iy = 2.97321e-002, iz = 2.97321e-002
J = 1.86626e-006, Cwp = 1.00000e+028

- *. DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR STRENGTH EVALUATION :
Ly = 4.00000e-001, Lz = 4.00000e-001, Lu = 4.00000e-001
Ky = 1.00000e+000, Kz = 1.00000e+000

- *. MATERIAL PROPERTIES :
Fy = 2.35000e+005, Es = 2.10000e+008, MATERIAL NAME = S235

- *. FORCES AND MOMENTS AT (J) POINT :
Axial Force Fxx = -5.21059e+001
Shear Forces Fyy = 0.00000e+000, Fzz = -7.94249e+000
Bending Moments My = 2.86872e+000, Mz = 0.00000e+000
End Moments Myi = -3.08275e-001, Myj = 2.86872e+000 (for Lb)
Myi = -3.08275e-001, Myj = 2.86872e+000 (for Ly)
Mzi = 0.00000e+000, Mzj = 0.00000e+000 (for Lz)

- *. Sign conventions for stress and axial force.
- Stress : Compression positive.
- Axial force: Tension positive.

- (). Determine classification of tubular section(hollow pipe).
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 3 of 3)]
-. $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$
-. $d/t = DTR = 22.00$
-. $DTR < 50 \cdot e^2$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] APPLIED FACTORS.
=====

- (). Calculate equivalent uniform moment factors (Cmy,Cmz,CmLT).
[Eurocode3:05 Annex A. Table A.1, A.2]
-. Cmy,0 = 0.767
-. Cmz,0 = 1.001
-. Cmy (Default or User Defined Value) = 0.850
-. Cmz (Default or User Defined Value) = 0.850
-. CmLT (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000

- (). Partial Factors (Gamma_Mi).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1]
-. Gamma_M0 = 1.00
-. Gamma_M1 = 1.00

-. $\Gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK AXIAL RESISTANCE.
=====

(). Check slenderness ratio of axial compression member (Kl/i).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1]

-. $Kl/i = 13.5 < 200.0 \rightarrow$ O.K.

(). Calculate axial compressive resistance ($N_{c,Rd}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.4]

-. $N_{c,Rd} = f_y \cdot A_{eff} / \Gamma_{M0} = 248.06 \text{ kN}$.

(). Check ratio of axial resistance ($N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd}$).

$$\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{c,Rd}} = \frac{52.11}{248.06}$$

-. $\frac{52.11}{248.06} = 0.210 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

(). Calculate buckling resistance of compression member ($N_{b,Rdy}$, $N_{b,Rdz}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1.1, 6.3.1.2]

-. $\beta_A = A_{eff} / A = 1.000$

-. $\lambda_1 = \pi \cdot \sqrt{E_s / f_y} = 93.913$

-. $\lambda_{by} = \{(Kl_y / i_y) / \lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.143$

-. $N_{cry} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot I_{yy} / (Kl_y)^2 = 12087.61 \text{ kN}$.

-. $\lambda_{by} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed} / N_{cry} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.

-. $\lambda_{bz} = \{(Kl_z / i_z) / \lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.143$

-. $N_{crz} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot I_{zz} / (Kl_z)^2 = 12087.61 \text{ kN}$.

-. $\lambda_{bz} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed} / N_{crz} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK SHEAR RESISTANCE.
=====

(). Calculate shear area.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6, EN1993-1-5:04 5.1 NOTE 2]

-. $A_{vy} = 2 \cdot A_{eff} / \pi = 0.0007 \text{ m}^2$.

-. $A_{vz} = 2 \cdot A_{eff} / \pi = 0.0007 \text{ m}^2$.

(). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-z direction ($V_{pl,Rdz}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]

-. $V_{pl,Rdz} = [A_{vz} \cdot f_y / \sqrt{3}] / \Gamma_{M0} = 91.18 \text{ kN}$.

(). Shear Buckling Check.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]

-. $HTR < 72 \cdot e / \eta \rightarrow$ No need to check!

(). Check ratio of shear resistance ($V_{Edz} / V_{pl,Rdz}$).

(LCB = 1, POS = J)

-. Applied shear force : $V_{Edz} = 7.94 \text{ kN}$.

$$\frac{V_{Edz}}{V_{pl,Rdz}} = \frac{7.94}{91.18}$$

-. $\frac{7.94}{91.18} = 0.087 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MAJOR AXIS.
=====

- (). Calculate plastic resistance moment about major axis.
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]
-. $W_{ply} = 2.8245e-005 \text{ m}^3$.
-. $Mc_{Rdy} = W_{ply} * f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 6.64 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edy}/Mc_{Rdy}).
 $\frac{M_{Edy}}{Mc_{Rdy}} = \frac{2.87}{6.64} = 0.432 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MINOR AXIS.
=====

- (). Calculate plastic resistance moment about minor axis.
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]
-. $W_{plz} = 2.8245e-005 \text{ m}^3$.
-. $Mc_{Rdz} = W_{plz} * f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 6.64 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edz}/Mc_{Rdz}).
 $\frac{M_{Edz}}{Mc_{Rdz}} = \frac{0.00}{6.64} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK INTERACTION OF COMBINED RESISTANCE.
=====

- (). Calculate Major reduced design resistance of bending and shear.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]
-. In case of $V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz} < 0.5$
-. $My_{Rd} = Mc_{Rdy} = 6.64 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Calculate Minor reduced design resistance of bending and shear.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]
-. In case of $V_{Edy} / V_{pl_Rdy} < 0.5$
-. $Mz_{Rd} = Mc_{Rdz} = 6.64 \text{ kN-m}$.
- (). Check general interaction ratio.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.1 (6.2)] - Class1 or Class2
$$R_{max1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edy}}{My_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edz}}{Mz_{Rd}}$$

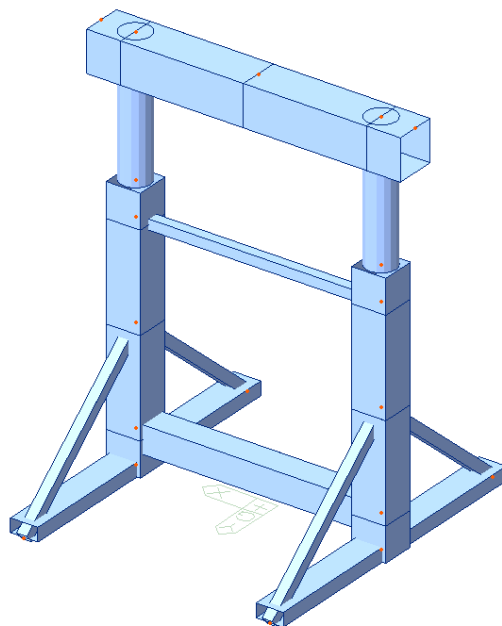
$$= 0.642 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$
- (). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial force member.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.9 (6.31 ~ 6.41)] - Class1 or Class2
-. $\alpha = 2.000$
-. $\beta = 2.000$
-. $N_{Ed} < 0.25 * N_{pl_Rd} = 62.02 \text{ kN}$.
Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.
-. $M_{ny_Rd} = M_{ply_Rd} = 6.64 \text{ kN-m}$.
-. $R_{maxy} = M_{Edy} / M_{ny_Rd} = 0.432 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$
-. $M_{nz_Rd} = M_{plz_Rd} = 6.64 \text{ kN-m}$.
-. $R_{maxz} = M_{Edz} / M_{nz_Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

- Rmax2 = MAX[Rmaxy, Rmaxz] = 0.432 < 1.000 ---> O.K.
- (). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial compression member.
[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1, 6.2.9.3 (6.61, 6.62), Annex A]
- N_Ed = -52.11 kN.
- M_Edy = 2.87 kN-m.
- M_Edz = 0.00 kN-m.
- kyy = 0.756
- kyz = 0.451
- kzy = 0.451
- kzz = 0.756
- Xiy = 1.000
- Xiz = 1.000
- XiLT = 1.000
- N_Rk = A*fy = 248.06 kN.
- My_Rk = Wply*fy = 6.64 kN-m.
- Mz_Rk = Wplz*fy = 6.64 kN-m.
- N_Ed*eNy = 0.0 (Not Slender)
- N_Ed*eNZ = 0.0 (Not Slender)
- Rmax_LT1 =
$$\frac{N_{Ed}}{Xiy \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + kyy \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{XiLT \cdot My_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + kyz \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{Mz_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$$

= 0.537 < 1.000 ---> O.K.
- Rmax_LT2 =
$$\frac{N_{Ed}}{Xiz \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + kzy \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{XiLT \cdot My_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + kzz \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{Mz_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$$

= 0.405 < 1.000 ---> O.K.
- Rmax = MAX[MAX(Rmax1, Rmax2), MAX(Rmax_LT1, Rmax_LT2)] = 0.642 < 1.000 ---> O.K.

5.3 Verifica delle sezioni resistenti (SUPPORT BS001 – Carico uniformemente distribuito 12ton/m)



midas Gen - Steel Code Checking [Eurocode3:05]

Gen 2013

```

=====
+=====+
| MIDAS(Modeling, Integrated Design & Analysis Software) |
| midas Gen - Design & checking system for windows      |
+=====+
| Steel Member Applicable Code Checking                  |
| Based On Eurocode3:05, Eurocode3, AISC(14th)-LRFD10,  |
+=====+
| MIDAS Information Technology Co.,Ltd. (MIDAS IT) |
| MIDAS IT Design Development Team                    |
+=====+
|      HomePage : www.MidasUser.com                    |
+=====+
| Gen 2013                                              |
+=====+

```

*. DEFINITION OF LOAD COMBINATIONS WITH SCALING UP FACTORS.

LCB C Loadcase Name(Factor) + Loadcase Name(Factor) + Loadcase Name(Factor)

1	1	G1(1.300) +	LOAD(1.300)
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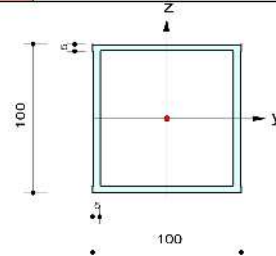
midas Gen

Steel Checking Result

MIDAS	Company		Project Title	
	Author		File Name	J:\A...BS001 UNIFORMEMENT.mgb

1. Design Information

Design Code : Eurocode3:05
Unit System : kN, mm
Member No : 10
Material : S235 (No:1)
($F_y = 0.23500$, $E_s = 210.000$)
Section Name : B100x5.0 (No:1)
(Rolled : B100x5.0).
Member Length : 770.000



2. Member Forces

Axial Force $F_{xx} = -71.966$ (LCB: 1, POS:3/4)
Bending Moments $M_y = 243.846$, $M_z = 0.00000$
End Moments $M_{yi} = 151.270$, $M_{yj} = -129.03$ (for L_b)
 $M_{yi} = 13.8708$, $M_{yj} = 288.331$ (for L_y)
 $M_{zi} = 0.00000$, $M_{zj} = 0.00000$ (for L_z)
Shear Forces $F_{yy} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)
 $F_{zz} = 4.22139$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)

Depth	100.000	Web Thick	5.00000
Flg Width	100.000	Top F Thick	5.00000
Web Center	95.0000	Bot.F Thick	5.00000
Area	1880.00	Asz	1000.00
Qyb	3387.50	Qzb	3387.50
Iyy	2810000	Izz	2810000
Ybar	50.0000	Zbar	50.0000
Wely	56300.0	Welz	56300.0
ry	38.7000	rz	38.7000

3. Design Parameters

Unbraced Lengths $L_y = 570.000$, $L_z = 385.000$, $L_b = 385.000$
Effective Length Factors $K_y = 1.00$, $K_z = 1.00$
Equivalent Uniform Moment Factors $C_{my} = 0.85$, $C_{mz} = 0.85$, $C_{mLT} = 1.00$

4. Checking Results

Slenderness Ratio

$KL/r = 14.7 < 200.0$ (Memb:10, LCB: 1)..... O.K

Axial Resistance

$N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd} = 71.966/441.800 = 0.163 < 1.000$ O.K

Bending Resistance

$M_{Edy}/M_{Rdy} = 243.8/15921.2 = 0.015 < 1.000$ O.K

$M_{Edz}/M_{Rdz} = 0.0/15921.2 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

Combined Resistance

$R_{NRd} = \max[M_{Edy}/M_{Ny,Rd}, M_{Edz}/M_{Nz,Rd}]$

$R_{com} = N_{Ed}/(A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0})$, $R_{bend} = M_{Edy}/M_{y,Rd} + M_{Edz}/M_{z,Rd}$

$R_{c_LT1} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iy} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT1} = (k_{yy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (k_{yz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{c_LT2} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iz} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT2} = (K_{zy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (K_{zz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{max} = \max[R_{NRd}, (R_{com} + R_{bend}), \max(R_{c_LT1} + R_{b_LT1}, R_{c_LT2} + R_{b_LT2})] = 0.178 < 1.000$.. O.K

Shear Resistance

$V_{Edy}/V_{y,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

$V_{Edz}/V_{z,Rd} = 0.033 < 1.000$ O.K

*. PROJECT :

*. MEMBER NO = 10, ELEMENT TYPE = Beam

*. LOADCOMB NO = 1, MATERIAL NO = 1, SECTION NO = 1

*. UNIT SYSTEM : kN, mm

*. SECTION PROPERTIES : Designation = B100x5.0

Shape = B - Section. (Rolled)

Depth = 100.000, Flg Width = 100.000, Web Center = 95.000

Web Thick = 5.000, Top F Thick = 5.000, Bot.F Thick = 5.000

Area = 1.88000e+003, A_{vy} = 9.40000e+002, A_{vz} = 9.40000e+002

$\bar{Y}$ = 5.00000e+001, $\bar{Z}$ = 5.00000e+001, Q_{yb} = 3.38750e+003, Q_{zb} = 3.38750e+003

W_{ely} = 5.63000e+004, W_{elz} = 5.63000e+004, W_{ply} = 6.77500e+004, W_{plz} = 6.77500e+004

I_{yy} = 2.81000e+006, I_{zz} = 2.81000e+006, I_{yz} = 0.00000e+000

i_y = 3.87000e+001, i_z = 3.87000e+001

J = 4.28688e+006, C_{wp} = 1.00000e+028

*. DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR STRENGTH EVALUATION :

L_y = 5.70000e+002, L_z = 3.85000e+002, L_u = 3.85000e+002

K_y = 1.00000e+000, K_z = 1.00000e+000

*. MATERIAL PROPERTIES :

F_y = 2.35000e-001, E_s = 2.10000e+002, MATERIAL NAME = S235

*. FORCES AND MOMENTS AT (3/4) POINT :

Axial Force F_{xx} = -7.19660e+001

Shear Forces F_{yy} = 0.00000e+000, F_{zz} = -4.80916e-001

Bending Moments M_y = 2.43846e+002, M_z = 0.00000e+000

End Moments M_{yi} = 1.51270e+002, M_{yj} = -1.29034e+002 (for L_b)

M_{yi} = 1.38708e+001, M_{yj} = 2.88331e+002 (for L_y)

M_{zi} = 0.00000e+000, M_{zj} = 0.00000e+000 (for L_z)

*. Sign conventions for stress and axial force.

- Stress : Compression positive.

- Axial force: Tension positive.

[[[*]]] CLASSIFY TOP FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).

(). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.

[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]

$$- . e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$$

$$- . d/t = \text{HTR} = 17.00$$

$$- . \sigma_1 = 0.043 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \sigma_2 = 0.043 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \text{HTR} < 33 * e \text{ (Class 1 : Plastic)}.$$

[[[*]]] CLASSIFY BOTTOM FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).

(). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.

[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]

$$- . e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$$

$$- . d/t = \text{HTR} = 17.00$$

$$- . \sigma_1 = 0.034 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \sigma_2 = 0.034 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \text{HTR} < 33 * e \text{ (Class 1 : Plastic)}.$$

[[[*]]] CLASSIFY LEFT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).

(). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.

[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]

$$- . e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$$

$$- . d/t = \text{HTR} = 17.00$$

$$- . \sigma_1 = 0.042 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \sigma_2 = 0.034 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \text{HTR} < 33 * e \text{ (Class 1 : Plastic)}.$$

[[[*]]] CLASSIFY RIGHT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).

(). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.

[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]

$$- . e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$$

$$- . d/t = \text{HTR} = 17.00$$

$$- . \sigma_1 = 0.042 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \sigma_2 = 0.034 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \text{HTR} < 33 * e \text{ (Class 1 : Plastic)}.$$

=====

[[[*]]] APPLIED FACTORS.

=====

(). Calculate equivalent uniform moment factors (C_{my}, C_{mz}, C_{mLT}).

[Eurocode3:05 Annex A. Table A.1, A.2]

- $C_{my,0} = 0.800$
- $C_{mz,0} = 1.000$
- C_{my} (Default or User Defined Value) = 0.850
- C_{mz} (Default or User Defined Value) = 0.850
- C_{mLT} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000

(). Partial Factors (Γ_{Mi}).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1]

- $\Gamma_{M0} = 1.00$
- $\Gamma_{M1} = 1.00$
- $\Gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK AXIAL RESISTANCE.

=====

(). Check slenderness ratio of axial compression member (Kl/i).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1]

- $Kl/i = 14.7 < 200.0 \rightarrow$ O.K.

(). Calculate axial compressive resistance ($N_{c,Rd}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.4]

- $N_{c,Rd} = f_y \cdot Area / \Gamma_{M0} = 441.80 \text{ kN.}$

(). Check ratio of axial resistance ($N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd}$).

$N_{Ed} \quad 71.97$

- $\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{c,Rd}} = \frac{71.97}{441.80} = 0.163 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

$N_{c,Rd} \quad 441.80$

(). Calculate buckling resistance of compression member ($N_{b,Rdy}, N_{b,Rdz}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1.1, 6.3.1.2]

- $\beta_A = A_{eff} / Area = 1.000$
- $\lambda_1 = \pi \cdot \sqrt{E_s/f_y} = 93.913$
- $\lambda_{by} = \{(Kl_y/i_y)/\lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.157$
- $N_{cry} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot I_{yy} / Kl_y^2 = 17925.68 \text{ kN.}$
- $\lambda_{by} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed}/N_{cry} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.
- $\lambda_{bz} = \{(Kl_z/i_z)/\lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.106$
- $N_{crz} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot I_{zz} / Kl_z^2 = 39291.98 \text{ kN.}$
- $\lambda_{bz} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed}/N_{crz} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK SHEAR RESISTANCE.

=====

(). Calculate shear area.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6, EN1993-1-5:04 5.1 NOTE 2]

- $Av_y = Area * B / (B+h) = 940.0000 \text{ mm}^2$.

- $Av_z = Area * h / (B+h) = 940.0000 \text{ mm}^2$.

(). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-z direction (V_{pl_Rdz}).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]

- $V_{pl_Rdz} = [Av_z * f_y / \text{SQRT}(3)] / \text{Gamma_M0} = 127.54 \text{ kN}$.

(). Shear Buckling Check.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]

- $HTR < 72 * e / \eta \rightarrow$ No need to check!

(). Check ratio of shear resistance (V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz}).

(LCB = 1, POS = J)

- Applied shear force : $V_{Edz} = 4.22 \text{ kN}$.

$V_{Edz} \quad 4.22$

- $\frac{V_{Edz}}{V_{pl_Rdz}} = \frac{4.22}{127.54} = 0.033 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

$V_{pl_Rdz} \quad 127.54$

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MAJOR AXIS.

=====

(). Calculate plastic resistance moment about major axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

- $W_{ply} = 67750.0000 \text{ mm}^3$.

- $Mc_{Rdy} = W_{ply} * f_y / \text{Gamma_M0} = 15921.25 \text{ kN-mm}$.

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edy} / Mc_{Rdy}).

$M_{Edy} \quad 243.85$

- $\frac{M_{Edy}}{Mc_{Rdy}} = \frac{243.85}{15921.25} = 0.015 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

$Mc_{Rdy} \quad 15921.25$

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MINOR AXIS.

=====

(). Calculate plastic resistance moment about minor axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

- $W_{plz} = 67750.0000 \text{ mm}^3$.

- $Mc_{Rdz} = W_{plz} * f_y / \text{Gamma_M0} = 15921.25 \text{ kN-mm}$.

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edz}/M_{c_Rdz}).

$$M_{Edz} \quad 0.00$$

$$-. \quad \frac{M_{Edz}}{M_{c_Rdz}} = \frac{0.00}{15921.25} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$M_{c_Rdz} \quad 15921.25$$

[[[*]]] CHECK INTERACTION OF COMBINED RESISTANCE.

(). Calculate Major reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

-. In case of $V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz} < 0.5$

$$-. \quad M_{y_Rd} = M_{c_Rdy} = 15921.25 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

(). Calculate Minor reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

-. In case of $V_{Edy} / V_{pl_Rdy} < 0.5$

$$-. \quad M_{z_Rd} = M_{c_Rdz} = 15921.25 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

(). Check general interaction ratio.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.1 (6.2)] - Class1 or Class2

$$N_{Ed} \quad M_{Edy} \quad M_{Edz}$$

$$-. \quad R_{max1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edy}}{M_{y_Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edz}}{M_{z_Rd}}$$

$$N_{Rd} \quad M_{y_Rd} \quad M_{z_Rd}$$

$$= 0.178 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial force member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.9 (6.31 ~ 6.41)] - Class1 or Class2

$$-. \quad n = N_{Ed} / N_{pl_Rd} = 0.163$$

$$-. \quad \alpha = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13 \cdot n^2), 6.0]] = 1.711$$

$$-. \quad \beta = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13 \cdot n^2), 6.0]] = 1.711$$

$$-. \quad N_{Ed} < 0.25 \cdot N_{pl_Rd} = 110.45 \text{ kN.}$$

$$-. \quad N_{Ed} > 0.5 \cdot h_w \cdot t_w \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 52.87 \text{ kN.}$$

Therefore, Allowance for the effect of axial force.

$$-. \quad a_y = \text{MIN}[(A_{area} - 2b \cdot t_f) / A_{area}, 0.5] = 0.468$$

$$-. \quad M_{ny_Rd} = \text{MIN}[M_{ply_Rd} \cdot (1-n) / (1-0.5 \cdot a_y), M_{ply_Rd}] = 15921.25 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. \quad R_{maxy} = M_{Edy} / M_{ny_Rd} = 0.015 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$-. \quad N_{Ed} < h_w \cdot t_w \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 105.75 \text{ kN.}$$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

$$-. \quad M_{nz_Rd} = M_{plz_Rd} = 15921.25 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. \quad R_{maxz} = M_{Edz} / M_{nz_Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$-. \quad R_{max2} = \text{MAX}[R_{maxy}, R_{maxz}] = 0.015 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial compression member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1, 6.2.9.3 (6.61, 6.62), Annex A]

$$-. N_{Ed} = -71.97 \text{ kN.}$$

$$-. M_{Edy} = 243.85 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. M_{Edz} = 0.00 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. k_{yy} = 0.805$$

$$-. k_{yz} = 0.481$$

$$-. k_{zy} = 0.482$$

$$-. k_{zz} = 0.803$$

$$-. X_{iy} = 1.000$$

$$-. X_{iz} = 1.000$$

$$-. X_{iLT} = 1.000$$

$$-. N_{Rk} = A \cdot f_y = 441.80 \text{ kN.}$$

$$-. M_{y_Rk} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y = 15921.25 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. M_{z_Rk} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y = 15921.25 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)}$$

$$-. R_{max_LT1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{X_{iy} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{X_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$$

$$= 0.175 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

$$-. R_{max_LT2} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{X_{iz} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{X_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$$

$$= 0.170 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

$$-. R_{max} = \text{MAX}[\text{MAX}(R_{max1}, R_{max2}), \text{MAX}(R_{max_LT1}, R_{max_LT2})] = 0.178 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

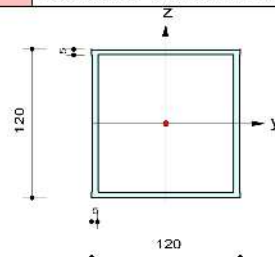
midas Gen

Steel Checking Result

MIDAS	Company		Project Title	
	Author		File Name	J:\A...BS001 UNIFORMEMENT.mgb

1. Design Information

Design Code : Eurocode3:05
Unit System : kN, mm
Member No : 24
Material : S235 (No:1)
($F_y = 0.23500$, $E_s = 210.000$)
Section Name : RET 120X120X5 (No:2)
(Built-up Section).
Member Length : 720.000



2. Member Forces

Axial Force $F_{xx} = -4.2214$ (LCB: 1, POS:1/2)
Bending Moments $M_y = 7778.26$, $M_z = 0.00000$
End Moments $M_{yi} = -2345.5$, $M_{yj} = -2345.5$ (for Lb)
 $M_{yi} = -2345.5$, $M_{yj} = -2345.5$ (for Ly)
 $M_{zi} = 0.00000$, $M_{zj} = 0.00000$ (for Lz)
Shear Forces $F_{yy} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)
 $F_{zz} = 56.2429$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)

Depth	120.000	Web Thick	5.00000
Flg Width	120.000	Top F Thick	5.00000
Web Center	115.000	Bot.F Thick	5.00000
Area	2300.00	Asz	1200.00
Qyb	4962.50	Qzb	4962.50
Iyy	5079167	Izz	5079167
Ybar	60.0000	Zbar	60.0000
Wely	84652.8	Welz	84652.8
ry	46.9929	rz	46.9929

3. Design Parameters

Unbraced Lengths $L_y = 720.000$, $L_z = 720.000$, $L_b = 720.000$
Effective Length Factors $K_y = 1.00$, $K_z = 1.00$
Equivalent Uniform Moment Factors $C_{my} = 1.00$, $C_{mz} = 1.00$, $C_{mLT} = 1.00$

4. Checking Results

Slenderness Ratio

$KL/r = 15.3 < 200.0$ (Memb:24, LCB: 1)..... O.K

Axial Resistance

$N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd} = 4.221/540.500 = 0.008 < 1.000$ O.K

Bending Resistance

$M_{Edy}/M_{Rdy} = 7778.3/23323.7 = 0.333 < 1.000$ O.K

$M_{Edz}/M_{Rdz} = 0.0/23323.7 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

Combined Resistance

$R_{NRd} = \max[M_{Edy}/M_{Ny,Rd}, M_{Edz}/M_{Nz,Rd}]$

$R_{com} = N_{Ed}/(A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0})$, $R_{bend} = M_{Edy}/M_{y,Rd} + M_{Edz}/M_{z,Rd}$

$R_{c_LT1} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iy} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT1} = (k_{yy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (k_{yz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{c_LT2} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iz} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT2} = (K_{zy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (K_{zz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{max} = \max[R_{NRd}, (R_{com} + R_{bend}), \max(R_{c_LT1} + R_{b_LT1}, R_{c_LT2} + R_{b_LT2})] = 0.341 < 1.000$.. O.K

Shear Resistance

$V_{Edy}/V_{y,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

$V_{Edz}/V_{z,Rd} = 0.345 < 1.000$ O.K

*. PROJECT :

*. MEMBER NO = 24, ELEMENT TYPE = Beam

*. LOADCOMB NO = 1, MATERIAL NO = 1, SECTION NO = 2

*. UNIT SYSTEM : kN, mm

*. SECTION PROPERTIES : Designation = RET 120X120X5

Shape = B - Section. (Built-up)

Depth = 120.000, Flg Width = 120.000, Web Center = 115.000

Web Thick = 5.000, Top F Thick = 5.000, Bot.F Thick = 5.000

Area = 2.30000e+003, A_{vy} = 1.20000e+003, A_{vz} = 1.20000e+003

$\bar{Y}$ = 6.00000e+001, $\bar{Z}$ = 6.00000e+001, Q_{yb} = 4.96250e+003, Q_{zb} = 4.96250e+003

W_{ely} = 8.46528e+004, W_{elz} = 8.46528e+004, W_{ply} = 9.92500e+004, W_{plz} = 9.92500e+004

I_{yy} = 5.07917e+006, I_{zz} = 5.07917e+006, I_{yz} = 0.00000e+000

i_y = 4.69929e+001, i_z = 4.69929e+001

J = 7.60438e+006, C_{wp} = 1.00000e+028

*. DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR STRENGTH EVALUATION :

L_y = 7.20000e+002, L_z = 7.20000e+002, L_u = 7.20000e+002

K_y = 1.00000e+000, K_z = 1.00000e+000

*. MATERIAL PROPERTIES :

F_y = 2.35000e+001, E_s = 2.10000e+002, MATERIAL NAME = S235

*. FORCES AND MOMENTS AT (1/2) POINT :

Axial Force F_{xx} = -4.22139e+000

Shear Forces F_{yy} = 0.00000e+000, F_{zz} = 0.00000e+000

Bending Moments M_y = 7.77826e+003, M_z = 0.00000e+000

End Moments M_{yi} = -2.34546e+003, M_{yj} = -2.34546e+003 (for L_b)

M_{yi} = -2.34546e+003, M_{yj} = -2.34546e+003 (for L_y)

M_{zi} = 0.00000e+000, M_{zj} = 0.00000e+000 (for L_z)

*. Sign conventions for stress and axial force.

- Stress : Compression positive.

- Axial force: Tension positive.

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY TOP FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).
=====

(). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.

[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]

- . $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$

- . $d/t = HTR = 22.00$

- . $\sigma_1 = 0.094 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.

- . $\sigma_2 = 0.094 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.

- . $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY LEFT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
=====

(). Determine classification of bending and compression Internal Parts.

[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]

- . $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$

- . $d/t = HTR = 22.00$

- . $\sigma_1 = 0.086 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.

- . $\sigma_2 = -0.082 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.

- . $\Psi = [2 \cdot (N_{sd}/A) \cdot (1/f_y)] - 1 = -0.984$

- . $\alpha = 0.508 > 0.5$

- . $HTR < 396 \cdot e / (13 \cdot \alpha - 1)$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY RIGHT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
=====

(). Determine classification of bending and compression Internal Parts.

[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]

- . $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$

- . $d/t = HTR = 22.00$

- . $\sigma_1 = 0.086 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.

- . $\sigma_2 = -0.082 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.

- . $\Psi = [2 \cdot (N_{sd}/A) \cdot (1/f_y)] - 1 = -0.984$

- . $\alpha = 0.508 > 0.5$

- . $HTR < 396 \cdot e / (13 \cdot \alpha - 1)$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] APPLIED FACTORS.
=====

(). Calculate equivalent uniform moment factors (C_{my}, C_{mz}, C_{mLT}).

[Eurocode3:05 Annex A. Table A.1, A.2]

- $C_{my,0} = 1.000$
- $C_{mz,0} = 1.000$
- C_{my} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000
- C_{mz} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000
- C_{mLT} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000

(). Partial Factors (Γ_{Mi}).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1]

- $\Gamma_{M0} = 1.00$
- $\Gamma_{M1} = 1.00$
- $\Gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK AXIAL RESISTANCE.
=====

(). Check slenderness ratio of axial compression member (Kl/i).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1]

- $Kl/i = 15.3 < 200.0 \rightarrow$ O.K.

(). Calculate axial compressive resistance ($N_{c,Rd}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.4]

- $N_{c,Rd} = f_y \cdot Area / \Gamma_{M0} = 540.50 \text{ kN.}$

(). Check ratio of axial resistance ($N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd}$).

$N_{Ed} \quad 4.22$

- $\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{c,Rd}} = \frac{4.22}{540.50} = 0.008 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

$N_{c,Rd} \quad 540.50$

(). Calculate buckling resistance of compression member ($N_{b,Rdy}$, $N_{b,Rdz}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1.1, 6.3.1.2]

- $\beta_A = A_{eff} / Area = 1.000$
- $\lambda_1 = \pi \cdot \sqrt{E_s/f_y} = 93.913$
- $\lambda_{by} = \{(Kl_y/i_y)/\lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.163$
- $N_{cry} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot I_{yy} / Kl_y^2 = 20307.03 \text{ kN.}$
- $\lambda_{by} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed}/N_{cry} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.
- $\lambda_{bz} = \{(Kl_z/i_z)/\lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.163$
- $N_{crz} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot I_{zz} / Kl_z^2 = 20307.03 \text{ kN.}$
- $\lambda_{bz} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed}/N_{crz} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK SHEAR RESISTANCE.
=====

(). Calculate shear area.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6, EN1993-1-5:04 5.1 NOTE 2]

- $A_{vy} = 2 \cdot B \cdot t_f = 1200.0000 \text{ mm}^2.$

$$- . A_{vz} = 2 \cdot h \cdot t_w = 1200.0000 \text{ mm}^2.$$

(). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-z direction (V_{pl_Rdz}).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]

$$- . V_{pl_Rdz} = [A_{vz} \cdot f_y / \sqrt{3}] / \Gamma_{M0} = 162.81 \text{ kN}.$$

(). Shear Buckling Check.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]

$$- . HTR < 72 \cdot e / \eta \rightarrow \text{No need to check!}$$

(). Check ratio of shear resistance (V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz}).

(LCB = 1, POS = J)

$$- . \text{Applied shear force : } V_{Edz} = 56.24 \text{ kN}.$$

$$V_{Edz} \quad 56.24$$

$$- . \frac{V_{Edz}}{V_{pl_Rdz}} = \frac{56.24}{162.81} = 0.345 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$V_{pl_Rdz} \quad 162.81$$

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MAJOR AXIS.

=====

(). Calculate plastic resistance moment about major axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

$$- . W_{ply} = 99250.0000 \text{ mm}^3.$$

$$- . M_{c_Rdy} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 23323.75 \text{ kN-mm}.$$

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edy} / M_{c_Rdy}).

$$M_{Edy} \quad 7778.26$$

$$- . \frac{M_{Edy}}{M_{c_Rdy}} = \frac{7778.26}{23323.75} = 0.333 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$M_{c_Rdy} \quad 23323.75$$

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MINOR AXIS.

=====

(). Calculate plastic resistance moment about minor axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

$$- . W_{plz} = 99250.0000 \text{ mm}^3.$$

$$- . M_{c_Rdz} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 23323.75 \text{ kN-mm}.$$

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edz} / M_{c_Rdz}).

$$M_{Edz} \quad 0.00$$

$$- . \frac{M_{Edz}}{M_{c_Rdz}} = \frac{0.00}{23323.75} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$M_{c_Rdz} \quad 23323.75$$

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK INTERACTION OF COMBINED RESISTANCE.

=====

(). Calculate Major reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

-. In case of $V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz} < 0.5$

-. $M_{y_Rd} = M_{c_Rdy} = 23323.75 \text{ kN-mm.}$

(). Calculate Minor reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

-. In case of $V_{Edy} / V_{pl_Rdy} < 0.5$

-. $M_{z_Rd} = M_{c_Rdz} = 23323.75 \text{ kN-mm.}$

(). Check general interaction ratio.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.1 (6.2)] - Class1 or Class2

$N_{Ed} \quad M_{Edy} \quad M_{Edz}$

-. $R_{max1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{pl_Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edy}}{M_{y_Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edz}}{M_{z_Rd}}$

$N_{Rd} \quad M_{y_Rd} \quad M_{z_Rd}$

$= 0.341 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial force member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.9 (6.31 ~ 6.41)] - Class1 or Class2

-. $n = N_{Ed} / N_{pl_Rd} = 0.008$

-. $\alpha = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13*n^2), 6.0]] = 1.660$

-. $\beta = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13*n^2), 6.0]] = 1.660$

-. $N_{Ed} < 0.25*N_{pl_Rd} = 135.12 \text{ kN.}$

-. $N_{Ed} < 0.5*hw*tw*fy/\text{Gamma}_{M0} = 64.62 \text{ kN.}$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

-. $M_{ny_Rd} = M_{ply_Rd} = 23323.75 \text{ kN-mm.}$

-. $R_{maxy} = M_{Edy} / M_{ny_Rd} = 0.333 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

-. $N_{Ed} < hw*tw*fy/\text{Gamma}_{M0} = 129.25 \text{ kN.}$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

-. $M_{nz_Rd} = M_{plz_Rd} = 23323.75 \text{ kN-mm.}$

-. $R_{maxz} = M_{Edz} / M_{nz_Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

-. $R_{max2} = \text{MAX}[R_{maxy}, R_{maxz}] = 0.333 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial compression member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1, 6.2.9.3 (6.61, 6.62), Annex A]

-. $N_{Ed} = -4.22 \text{ kN.}$

-. $M_{Edy} = 7778.26 \text{ kN-mm.}$

-. $M_{Edz} = 0.00 \text{ kN-mm.}$

-. $k_{yy} = 0.998$

$$-. k_{yz} = 0.599$$

$$-. k_{zy} = 0.599$$

$$-. k_{zz} = 0.998$$

$$-. X_{iy} = 1.000$$

$$-. X_{iz} = 1.000$$

$$-. X_{iLT} = 1.000$$

$$-. N_{Rk} = A \cdot f_y = 540.50 \text{ kN.}$$

$$-. M_{y_Rk} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y = 23323.75 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. M_{z_Rk} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y = 23323.75 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)}$$

$$-. R_{max_LT1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{X_{iy} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{X_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$$

$$= 0.341 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

$$-. R_{max_LT2} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{X_{iz} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{X_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$$

$$= 0.207 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

$$-. R_{max} = \text{MAX}[\text{MAX}(R_{max1}, R_{max2}), \text{MAX}(R_{max_LT1}, R_{max_LT2})] = 0.341 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

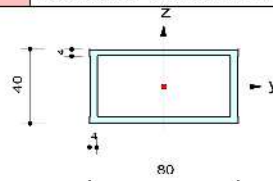
midas Gen

Steel Checking Result

MIDAS	Company		Project Title	
	Author		File Name	J:\A...BS001 UNIFORMEMENT.mgb

1. Design Information

Design Code : Eurocode3:05
Unit System : kN, mm
Member No : 16
Material : S235 (No:1)
($F_y = 0.23500$, $E_s = 210.000$)
Section Name : BOX 80X40X4 (No:3)
(Built-up Section).
Member Length : 450.000



2. Member Forces

Axial Force $F_{xx} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)
Bending Moments $M_y = -1.5131$, $M_z = 0.00000$
End Moments $M_{yi} = -1.5131$, $M_{yj} = -1.5131$ (for Lb)
 $M_{yi} = -1.5131$, $M_{yj} = -1.5131$ (for Ly)
 $M_{zi} = 0.00000$, $M_{zj} = 0.00000$ (for Lz)
Shear Forces $F_{yy} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)
 $F_{zz} = 0.02017$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)

Depth	40.0000	Web Thick	4.00000
Flg Width	80.0000	Top F Thick	4.00000
Web Center	76.0000	Bot.F Thick	4.00000
Area	896.000	Asz	320.000
Qyb	848.000	Qzb	1408.00
Iyy	230059	Izz	711339
Ybar	40.0000	Zbar	20.0000
Wely	11502.9	Welz	17783.5
ry	16.0238	rz	28.1763

3. Design Parameters

Unbraced Lengths $L_y = 450.000$, $L_z = 450.000$, $L_b = 450.000$
Effective Length Factors $K_y = 1.00$, $K_z = 1.00$
Equivalent Uniform Moment Factors $C_{my} = 1.00$, $C_{mz} = 1.00$, $C_{mLT} = 1.00$

4. Checking Results

Slenderness Ratio
 $L/r = 28.1 < 300.0$ (Memb:16, LCB: 1)..... O.K
Axial Resistance
 $N_{Ed}/N_{t,Rd} = 0.000/210.560 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K
Bending Resistance
 $M_{Edy}/M_{Rdy} = 1.51/3188.48 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K
 $M_{Edz}/M_{Rdz} = 0.00/5294.08 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K
Combined Resistance
 $R_{NRd} = \text{MAX}[M_{Edy}/M_{ny,Rd}, M_{Edz}/M_{nz,Rd}]$
 $R_{com} = N_{Ed}/(A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0})$, $R_{bend} = M_{Edy}/M_{y,Rd} + M_{Edz}/M_{z,Rd}$
 $R_{max} = \text{MAX}[R_{NRd}, (R_{com} + R_{bend})] = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K
Shear Resistance
 $V_{Edy}/V_{y,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K
 $V_{Edz}/V_{z,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

*. PROJECT :

*. MEMBER NO = 16, ELEMENT TYPE = Beam

*. LOADCOMB NO = 1, MATERIAL NO = 1, SECTION NO = 3

*. UNIT SYSTEM : kN, mm

*. SECTION PROPERTIES : Designation = BOX 80X40X4

Shape = B - Section. (Built-up)

Depth = 40.000, Flg Width = 80.000, Web Center = 76.000

Web Thick = 4.000, Top F Thick = 4.000, Bot.F Thick = 4.000

Area = 8.96000e+002, A_{vy} = 6.40000e+002, A_{vz} = 3.20000e+002

$\bar{Y}$ = 4.00000e+001, $\bar{Z}$ = 2.00000e+001, Q_{yb} = 8.48000e+002, Q_{zb} = 1.40800e+003

W_{ely} = 1.15029e+004, W_{elz} = 1.77835e+004, W_{ply} = 1.35680e+004, W_{plz} = 2.25280e+004

I_{yy} = 2.30059e+005, I_{zz} = 7.11339e+005, I_{yz} = 0.00000e+000

i_y = 1.60238e+001, i_z = 2.81763e+001

J = 5.34693e+005, C_{wp} = 1.00000e+028

*. DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR STRENGTH EVALUATION :

L_y = 4.50000e+002, L_z = 4.50000e+002, L_u = 4.50000e+002

K_y = 1.00000e+000, K_z = 1.00000e+000

*. MATERIAL PROPERTIES :

F_y = 2.35000e-001, E_s = 2.10000e+002, MATERIAL NAME = S235

*. FORCES AND MOMENTS AT (J) POINT :

Axial Force F_{xx} = 0.00000e+000

Shear Forces F_{yy} = 0.00000e+000, F_{zz} = 2.01749e-002

Bending Moments M_y = -1.51312e+000, M_z = 0.00000e+000

End Moments M_{yi} = -1.51312e+000, M_{yj} = -1.51312e+000 (for L_b)

M_{yi} = -1.51312e+000, M_{yj} = -1.51312e+000 (for L_y)

M_{zi} = 0.00000e+000, M_{zj} = 0.00000e+000 (for L_z)

*. Sign conventions for stress and axial force.

- Stress : Compression positive.

- Axial force: Tension positive.

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY BOTTOM FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
- . $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$
 - . $d/t = HTR = 18.00$
 - . $\sigma_1 = 1.315e-004 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $\sigma_2 = 1.315e-004 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY LEFT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of bending Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
- . $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$
 - . $d/t = HTR = 8.00$
 - . $\sigma_1 = 1.052e-004 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $\sigma_2 = -1.052e-004 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $HTR < 72 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY RIGHT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of bending Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
- . $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$
 - . $d/t = HTR = 8.00$
 - . $\sigma_1 = 1.052e-004 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $\sigma_2 = -1.052e-004 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $HTR < 72 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] APPLIED FACTORS.
=====

- (). Partial Factors (Gamma_Mi).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1]
- . $\Gamma_{M0} = 1.00$
 - . $\Gamma_{M1} = 1.00$
 - . $\Gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK AXIAL RESISTANCE.
=====

(). Check slenderness ratio of axial tension member (l/i).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1]

-. $l/i = 28.1 < 300.0 \rightarrow$ O.K.

(). Calculate parameters for combined resistance.

-. $\lambda_1 = \pi * \sqrt{E_s/f_y} = 93.913$

-. $\lambda_{bz} = (KL_z/z) / \lambda_1 = 0.170$

(). Calculate axial tensile resistance ($N_{t,Rd}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.3]

-. $N_{t,Rd} = f_y * Area / \gamma_{M0} = 210.56 \text{ kN}$.

(). Check ratio of axial resistance ($N_{Ed}/N_{t,Rd}$).

$N_{Ed} \quad 0.00$

-. $\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{t,Rd}} = \frac{0.00}{210.56} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

$N_{t,Rd} \quad 210.56$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK SHEAR RESISTANCE.
=====

(). Calculate shear area.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6, EN1993-1-5:04 5.1 NOTE 2]

-. $A_{vy} = 2 * B * t_f = 640.0000 \text{ mm}^2$.

-. $A_{vz} = 2 * h * t_w = 320.0000 \text{ mm}^2$.

(). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-z direction ($V_{pl,Rdz}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]

-. $V_{pl,Rdz} = [A_{vz} * f_y / \sqrt{3}] / \gamma_{M0} = 43.42 \text{ kN}$.

(). Shear Buckling Check.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]

-. $HTR < 72 * e / \eta \rightarrow$ No need to check!

(). Check ratio of shear resistance ($V_{Edz}/V_{pl,Rdz}$).

(LCB = 1, POS = J)

-. Applied shear force : $V_{Edz} = 0.02 \text{ kN}$.

$V_{Edz} \quad 0.02$

-. $\frac{V_{Edz}}{V_{pl,Rdz}} = \frac{0.02}{43.42} = 4.647e-004 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

$V_{pl,Rdz} \quad 43.42$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MAJOR AXIS.
=====

(). Calculate plastic resistance moment about major axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

-. $W_{ply} = 13568.0000 \text{ mm}^3$.

-. $Mc_{Rdy} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 3188.48 \text{ kN-mm}$.

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edy}/Mc_{Rdy}).

$M_{Edy} \quad 1.51$

-. $\frac{M_{Edy}}{Mc_{Rdy}} = \frac{1.51}{3188.48} = 4.746e-004 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

$Mc_{Rdy} \quad 3188.48$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MINOR AXIS.
=====

(). Calculate plastic resistance moment about minor axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

-. $W_{plz} = 22528.0000 \text{ mm}^3$.

-. $Mc_{Rdz} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 5294.08 \text{ kN-mm}$.

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edz}/Mc_{Rdz}).

$M_{Edz} \quad 0.00$

-. $\frac{M_{Edz}}{Mc_{Rdz}} = \frac{0.00}{5294.08} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

$Mc_{Rdz} \quad 5294.08$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK INTERACTION OF COMBINED RESISTANCE.
=====

(). Calculate Major reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

-. In case of $V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz} < 0.5$

-. $My_{Rd} = Mc_{Rdy} = 3188.48 \text{ kN-mm}$.

(). Calculate Minor reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

-. In case of $V_{Edy} / V_{pl_Rdy} < 0.5$

-. $Mz_{Rd} = Mc_{Rdz} = 5294.08 \text{ kN-mm}$.

(). Check general interaction ratio.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.1 (6.2)] - Class1 or Class2

$N_{Ed} \quad M_{Edy} \quad M_{Edz}$

-. $R_{max1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edy}}{My_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edz}}{Mz_{Rd}}$

$N_{Rd} \quad My_{Rd} \quad Mz_{Rd}$

$= 4.746e-004 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial force member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.9 (6.31 ~ 6.41)] - Class1 or Class2

$$-. n = N_{Ed} / N_{pl_Rd} = 0.000$$

$$-. \alpha = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13*n^2), 6.0]] = 1.660$$

$$-. \beta = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13*n^2), 6.0]] = 1.660$$

$$-. N_{Ed} < 0.25*N_{pl_Rd} = 52.64 \text{ kN.}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} < 0.5*hw*tw*fy/\text{Gamma_M0} = 15.04 \text{ kN.}$$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

$$-. M_{ny_Rd} = M_{ply_Rd} = 3188.48 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. R_{maxy} = M_{Edy} / M_{ny_Rd} = 4.746e-004 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} < hw*tw*fy/\text{Gamma_M0} = 30.08 \text{ kN.}$$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

$$-. M_{nz_Rd} = M_{plz_Rd} = 5294.08 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. R_{maxz} = M_{Edz} / M_{nz_Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

$$-. R_{max2} = \text{MAX}[R_{maxy}, R_{maxz}] = 4.746e-004 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

$$-. R_{max} = \text{MAX}[R_{max1}, R_{max2}] = 4.746e-004 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

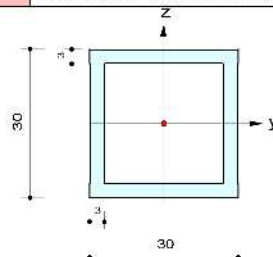
midas Gen

Steel Checking Result

MIDAS	Company		Project Title	
	Author		File Name	J:\A...BS001 UNIFORMEMENT.mgb

1. Design Information

Design Code : Eurocode3:05
Unit System : kN, mm
Member No : 21
Material : S235 (No:1)
($F_y = 0.23500$, $E_s = 210.000$)
Section Name : BOX30X30X3 (No:4)
(Built-up Section).
Member Length : 592.220



2. Member Forces

Axial Force $F_{xx} = -4.7990$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)
Bending Moments $M_y = -7.5661$, $M_z = -0.4268$
End Moments $M_{yi} = 6.12593$, $M_{yj} = -7.5661$ (for Lb)
 $M_{yi} = 6.12593$, $M_{yj} = -7.5661$ (for Ly)
 $M_{zi} = 1.14293$, $M_{zj} = -0.4268$ (for Lz)
Shear Forces $F_{yy} = 0.00265$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)
 $F_{zz} = 0.03042$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)

Depth	30.0000	Web Thick	3.00000
Flg Width	30.0000	Top F Thick	3.00000
Web Center	27.0000	Bot.F Thick	3.00000
Area	324.000	Asz	180.000
Qyb	274.500	Qzb	274.500
Iyy	39852.0	Izz	39852.0
Ybar	15.0000	Zbar	15.0000
Wely	2656.80	Welz	2656.80
ry	11.0905	rz	11.0905

3. Design Parameters

Unbraced Lengths $L_y = 592.220$, $L_z = 592.220$, $L_b = 592.220$
Effective Length Factors $K_y = 1.00$, $K_z = 1.00$
Equivalent Uniform Moment Factors $C_{my} = 1.00$, $C_{mz} = 1.00$, $C_{mLT} = 1.00$

4. Checking Results

Slenderness Ratio

$KL/r = 53.4 < 200.0$ (Memb:21, LCB: 1)..... O.K

Axial Resistance

$N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd} = 4.7990/76.1400 = 0.063 < 1.000$ O.K

Bending Resistance

$M_{Edy}/M_{Rdy} = 7.566/774.090 = 0.010 < 1.000$ O.K

$M_{Edz}/M_{Rdz} = 0.427/774.090 = 0.001 < 1.000$ O.K

Combined Resistance

$R_{NRd} = \max[M_{Edy}/M_{Ny,Rd}, M_{Edz}/M_{Nz,Rd}]$

$R_{max1} = (M_{Edy}/M_{Ny,Rd})^{\alpha} + (M_{Edz}/M_{Nz,Rd})^{\beta}$

$R_{com} = N_{Ed}/(A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0})$, $R_{bend} = M_{Edy}/M_{y,Rd} + M_{Edz}/M_{z,Rd}$

$R_{c_LT1} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iy} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT1} = (k_{yy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (k_{yz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{c_LT2} = N_{Ed} / (X_{iz} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b_LT2} = (K_{zy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (K_{zz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{max} = \max[R_{NRd}, R_{max1}, (R_{com} + R_{bend}), \max(R_{c_LT1} + R_{b_LT1}, R_{c_LT2} + R_{b_LT2})] = 0.089 < 1.000$.. O.K

Shear Resistance

$V_{Edy}/V_{y,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

$V_{Edz}/V_{z,Rd} = 0.001 < 1.000$ O.K

*. PROJECT :

*. MEMBER NO = 21, ELEMENT TYPE = Beam

*. LOADCOMB NO = 1, MATERIAL NO = 1, SECTION NO = 4

*. UNIT SYSTEM : kN, mm

*. SECTION PROPERTIES : Designation = BOX30X30X3

Shape = B - Section. (Built-up)

Depth = 30.000, Flg Width = 30.000, Web Center = 27.000

Web Thick = 3.000, Top F Thick = 3.000, Bot.F Thick = 3.000

Area = 3.24000e+002, Avy = 1.80000e+002, Avz = 1.80000e+002

Ybar = 1.50000e+001, Zbar = 1.50000e+001, Qyb = 2.74500e+002, Qzb = 2.74500e+002

Wely = 2.65680e+003, Welz = 2.65680e+003, Wply = 3.29400e+003, Wplz = 3.29400e+003

Iyy = 3.98520e+004, Izz = 3.98520e+004, Iyz = 0.00000e+000

Iy = 1.10905e+001, iz = 1.10905e+001

J = 5.90490e+004, Cwp = 1.00000e+028

*. DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR STRENGTH EVALUATION :

Ly = 5.92220e+002, Lz = 5.92220e+002, Lu = 5.92220e+002

Ky = 1.00000e+000, Kz = 1.00000e+000

*. MATERIAL PROPERTIES :

Fy = 2.35000e-001, Es = 2.10000e+002, MATERIAL NAME = S235

*. FORCES AND MOMENTS AT (J) POINT :

Axial Force Fxx = -4.79898e+000

Shear Forces Fyy = 2.65054e-003, Fzz = 3.04152e-002

Bending Moments My = -7.56609e+000, Mz = -4.26778e-001

End Moments Myi = 6.12593e+000, Myj = -7.56609e+000 (for Lb)

Myi = 6.12593e+000, Myj = -7.56609e+000 (for Ly)

Mzi = 1.14293e+000, Mzj = -4.26778e-001 (for Lz)

*. Sign conventions for stress and axial force.

- Stress : Compression positive.

- Axial force: Tension positive.

[[[*]]] CLASSIFY TOP FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).

(). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.

[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]

$$- . e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$$

$$- . d/t = \text{HTR} = 8.00$$

$$- . \sigma_1 = 0.012 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \sigma_2 = 0.012 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \text{HTR} < 33 * e \text{ (Class 1 : Plastic)}.$$

[[[*]]] CLASSIFY BOTTOM FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).

(). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.

[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]

$$- . e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$$

$$- . d/t = \text{HTR} = 8.00$$

$$- . \sigma_1 = 0.018 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \sigma_2 = 0.017 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \text{HTR} < 33 * e \text{ (Class 1 : Plastic)}.$$

[[[*]]] CLASSIFY LEFT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).

(). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.

[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]

$$- . e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$$

$$- . d/t = \text{HTR} = 8.00$$

$$- . \sigma_1 = 0.017 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \sigma_2 = 0.013 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \text{HTR} < 33 * e \text{ (Class 1 : Plastic)}.$$

[[[*]]] CLASSIFY RIGHT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).

(). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.

[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]

$$- . e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$$

$$- . d/t = \text{HTR} = 8.00$$

$$- . \sigma_1 = 0.017 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \sigma_2 = 0.012 \text{ kN/mm}^2.$$

$$- . \text{HTR} < 33 * e \text{ (Class 1 : Plastic)}.$$

=====

[[[*]]] APPLIED FACTORS.

=====

(). Calculate equivalent uniform moment factors (C_{my}, C_{mz}, C_{mLT}).

[Eurocode3:05 Annex A. Table A.1, A.2]

- $C_{my,0} = 1.011$
- $C_{mz,0} = 0.706$
- C_{my} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000
- C_{mz} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000
- C_{mLT} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000

(). Partial Factors (Γ_{Mi}).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1]

- $\Gamma_{M0} = 1.00$
- $\Gamma_{M1} = 1.00$
- $\Gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK AXIAL RESISTANCE.

=====

(). Check slenderness ratio of axial compression member (Kl/i).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1]

- $Kl/i = 53.4 < 200.0 \rightarrow$ O.K.

(). Calculate axial compressive resistance ($N_{c,Rd}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.4]

- $N_{c,Rd} = f_y \cdot A_{eff} / \Gamma_{M0} = 76.14 \text{ kN}$.

(). Check ratio of axial resistance ($N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd}$).

$N_{Ed} \quad 4.80$

- $\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{c,Rd}} = \frac{4.80}{76.14} = 0.063 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

$N_{c,Rd} \quad 76.14$

(). Calculate buckling resistance of compression member ($N_{b,Rdy}, N_{b,Rdz}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1.1, 6.3.1.2]

- $\beta_A = A_{eff} / A_{gross} = 1.000$
- $\lambda_1 = \pi \cdot \sqrt{E_s / f_y} = 93.913$
- $\lambda_{by} = \{(Kl_y / i_y) / \lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.569$
- $N_{cry} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot I_{yy} / Kl_y^2 = 235.51 \text{ kN}$.
- $\lambda_{by} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed} / N_{cry} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.
- $\lambda_{bz} = \{(Kl_z / i_z) / \lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.569$
- $N_{crz} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot I_{zz} / Kl_z^2 = 235.51 \text{ kN}$.
- $\lambda_{bz} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed} / N_{crz} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK SHEAR RESISTANCE.

=====

- (). Calculate shear area.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6, EN1993-1-5:04 5.1 NOTE 2]
-. $Av_y = 2 \cdot B \cdot t_f = 180.0000 \text{ mm}^2$.
-. $Av_z = 2 \cdot h \cdot t_w = 180.0000 \text{ mm}^2$.
- (). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-y direction (Vpl_Rdy).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]
-. $V_{pl_Rdy} = [Av_y \cdot f_y / \text{SQRT}(3)] / \Gamma_{M0} = 24.42 \text{ kN}$.
- (). Shear Buckling Check.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]
-. $HTR < 72 \cdot e / \eta \rightarrow$ No need to check!
- (). Check ratio of shear resistance (V_Edy/Vpl_Rdy).
(LCB = 1, POS = J)
-. Applied shear force : $V_{Edy} = 2.65e-003 \text{ kN}$.
 $V_{Edy} \quad 2.65e-003$
-. $\frac{V_{Edy}}{V_{pl_Rdy}} = \frac{2.65e-003}{24.42} = 1.085e-004 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.
- (). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-z direction (Vpl_Rdz).
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]
-. $V_{pl_Rdz} = [Av_z \cdot f_y / \text{SQRT}(3)] / \Gamma_{M0} = 24.42 \text{ kN}$.
- (). Shear Buckling Check.
[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]
-. $HTR < 72 \cdot e / \eta \rightarrow$ No need to check!
- (). Check ratio of shear resistance (V_Edz/Vpl_Rdz).
(LCB = 1, POS = J)
-. Applied shear force : $V_{Edz} = 0.03 \text{ kN}$.
 $V_{Edz} \quad 0.03$
-. $\frac{V_{Edz}}{V_{pl_Rdz}} = \frac{0.03}{24.42} = 0.001 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MAJOR AXIS.

=====

- (). Calculate plastic resistance moment about major axis.
[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]
-. $W_{ply} = 3294.0000 \text{ mm}^3$.
-. $M_{c_Rdy} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 774.09 \text{ kN-mm}$.

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edy}/M_{c_Rdy}).

$$M_{Edy} \quad 7.57$$

$$-. \quad \frac{7.57}{774.09} = 0.010 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$M_{c_Rdy} \quad 774.09$$

[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MINOR AXIS.

(). Calculate plastic resistance moment about minor axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

$$-. \quad W_{plz} = 3294.0000 \text{ mm}^3.$$

$$-. \quad M_{c_Rdz} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 774.09 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edz}/M_{c_Rdz}).

$$M_{Edz} \quad 0.43$$

$$-. \quad \frac{0.43}{774.09} = 5.513e-004 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$M_{c_Rdz} \quad 774.09$$

[[[*]]] CHECK INTERACTION OF COMBINED RESISTANCE.

(). Calculate Major reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

$$-. \quad \text{In case of } V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz} < 0.5$$

$$-. \quad M_{y_Rd} = M_{c_Rdy} = 774.09 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

(). Calculate Minor reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

$$-. \quad \text{In case of } V_{Edy} / V_{pl_Rdy} < 0.5$$

$$-. \quad M_{z_Rd} = M_{c_Rdz} = 774.09 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

(). Check general interaction ratio.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.1 (6.2)] - Class1 or Class2

$$N_{Ed} \quad M_{Edy} \quad M_{Edz}$$

$$-. \quad R_{max1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edy}}{M_{y_Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edz}}{M_{z_Rd}}$$

$$N_{Rd} \quad M_{y_Rd} \quad M_{z_Rd}$$

$$= 0.073 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial force member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.9 (6.31 ~ 6.41)] - Class1 or Class2

$$-. \quad n = N_{Ed} / N_{pl_Rd} = 0.063$$

$$-. \quad \alpha = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13 \cdot n^2), 6.0]] = 1.667$$

$$-. \quad \beta = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13 \cdot n^2), 6.0]] = 1.667$$

$$-. \quad N_{Ed} < 0.25 \cdot N_{pl_Rd} = 19.03 \text{ kN.}$$

$$-. \quad N_{Ed} < 0.5 \cdot h_w \cdot t_w \cdot f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 8.46 \text{ kN.}$$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

$$-. \quad M_{ny_Rd} = M_{ply_Rd} = 774.09 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. R_{maxy} = M_{Edy} / M_{ny_Rd} = 0.010 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} < h_w \cdot t_w \cdot f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 16.92 \text{ kN.}$$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

$$-. M_{nz_Rd} = M_{plz_Rd} = 774.09 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. R_{maxz} = M_{Edz} / M_{nz_Rd} = 5.513e-004 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$[| M_{Edy} |^{(\alpha)} + | M_{Edz} |^{(\beta)}]$$

$$-. R_{max2} = [| \dots | + | \dots |]$$

$$[| M_{ny_Rd} | + | M_{nz_Rd} |]$$

$$= 4.488e-004 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial compression member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1, 6.2.9.3 (6.61, 6.62), Annex A]

$$-. N_{Ed} = -4.80 \text{ kN.}$$

$$-. M_{Edy} = -7.57 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. M_{Edz} = -0.43 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. k_{yy} = 1.004$$

$$-. k_{yz} = 0.606$$

$$-. k_{zy} = 0.606$$

$$-. k_{zz} = 1.004$$

$$-. X_{iy} = 0.804$$

$$-. X_{iz} = 0.804$$

$$-. X_{iLT} = 1.000$$

$$-. N_{Rk} = A \cdot f_y = 76.14 \text{ kN.}$$

$$-. M_{y_Rk} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y = 774.09 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. M_{z_Rk} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y = 774.09 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} \cdot e_{NZ} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)}$$

$$-. R_{max_LT1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{X_{iy} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{X_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{NZ}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$$

$$= 0.089 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$-. R_{max_LT2} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{X_{iz} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{X_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{NZ}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$$

$$= 0.085 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$-. R_{max} = \text{MAX}[\text{MAX}(R_{max1}, R_{max2}), \text{MAX}(R_{max_LT1}, R_{max_LT2})] = 0.089 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

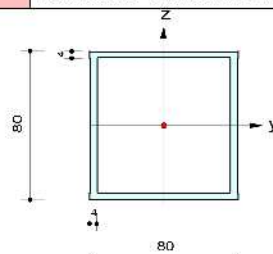
midas Gen

Steel Checking Result

MIDAS	Company		Project Title	
	Author		File Name	J:\..\BS001 UNIFORMEMENT.mgb

1. Design Information

Design Code : Eurocode3:05
Unit System : kN, mm
Member No : 15
Material : S235 (No:1)
($F_y = 0.23500$, $E_s = 210.000$)
Section Name : IRR 80X80X4 (No:5)
(Built-up Section).
Member Length : 720.000



2. Member Forces

Axial Force $F_{xx} = -0.2434$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)
Bending Moments $M_y = -4.9453$, $M_z = 0.00000$
End Moments $M_{yi} = -4.9453$, $M_{yj} = -4.9453$ (for L_b)
 $M_{zi} = -4.9453$, $M_{zj} = -4.9453$ (for L_y)
 $M_{zi} = 0.00000$, $M_{zj} = 0.00000$ (for L_z)
Shear Forces $F_{yy} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)
 $F_{zz} = 0.04381$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)

Depth	80.0000	Web Thick	4.00000
Flg Width	80.0000	Top F Thick	4.00000
Web Center	76.0000	Bot.F Thick	4.00000
Area	1216.00	Asz	640.000
Qyb	2168.00	Qzb	2168.00
Iyy	1173845	Izz	1173845
Ybar	40.0000	Zbar	40.0000
Wely	29346.1	Welz	29346.1
ry	31.0698	rz	31.0698

3. Design Parameters

Unbraced Lengths $L_y = 720.000$, $L_z = 720.000$, $L_b = 720.000$
Effective Length Factors $K_y = 1.00$, $K_z = 1.00$
Equivalent Uniform Moment Factors $C_{my} = 1.00$, $C_{mz} = 1.00$, $C_{mLT} = 1.00$

4. Checking Results

Slenderness Ratio
 $KL/r = 23.2 < 200.0$ (Memb:15, LCB: 1)..... O.K

Axial Resistance
 $N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd} = 0.243/285.760 = 0.001 < 1.000$ O.K

Bending Resistance
 $M_{Edy}/M_{Rdy} = 4.95/8151.68 = 0.001 < 1.000$ O.K
 $M_{Edz}/M_{Rdz} = 0.00/8151.68 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

Combined Resistance
 $R_{NRd} = \text{MAX}[M_{Edy}/M_{Ny,Rd}, M_{Edz}/M_{Nz,Rd}]$
 $R_{com} = N_{Ed}/(A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0})$, $R_{bend} = M_{Edy}/M_{y,Rd} + M_{Edz}/M_{z,Rd}$
 $R_{c_LT1} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iy} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$
 $R_{b_LT1} = (k_{yy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (k_{yz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$
 $R_{c_LT2} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iz} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$
 $R_{b_LT2} = (K_{zy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i_LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (K_{zz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$
 $R_{max} = \text{MAX}[R_{NRd}, (R_{com} + R_{bend}), \text{MAX}(R_{c_LT1} + R_{b_LT1}, R_{c_LT2} + R_{b_LT2})] = 0.001 < 1.000$.. O.K

Shear Resistance
 $V_{Edy}/V_{y,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K
 $V_{Edz}/V_{z,Rd} = 0.001 < 1.000$ O.K

*. PROJECT :

*. MEMBER NO = 15, ELEMENT TYPE = Beam

*. LOADCOMB NO = 1, MATERIAL NO = 1, SECTION NO = 5

*. UNIT SYSTEM : kN, mm

*. SECTION PROPERTIES : Designation = IRR 80X80X4

Shape = B - Section. (Built-up)

Depth = 80.000, Flg Width = 80.000, Web Center = 76.000

Web Thick = 4.000, Top F Thick = 4.000, Bot.F Thick = 4.000

Area = 1.21600e+003, A_{vy} = 6.40000e+002, A_{vz} = 6.40000e+002

$\bar{Y}$ = 4.00000e+001, $\bar{Z}$ = 4.00000e+001, Q_{yb} = 2.16800e+003, Q_{zb} = 2.16800e+003

W_{ely} = 2.93461e+004, W_{elz} = 2.93461e+004, W_{ply} = 3.46880e+004, W_{plz} = 3.46880e+004

I_{yy} = 1.17385e+006, I_{zz} = 1.17385e+006, I_{yz} = 0.00000e+000

i_y = 3.10698e+001, i_z = 3.10698e+001

J = 1.75590e+006, C_{wp} = 1.00000e+028

*. DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR STRENGTH EVALUATION :

L_y = 7.20000e+002, L_z = 7.20000e+002, L_u = 7.20000e+002

K_y = 1.00000e+000, K_z = 1.00000e+000

*. MATERIAL PROPERTIES :

F_y = 2.35000e-001, E_s = 2.10000e+002, MATERIAL NAME = S235

*. FORCES AND MOMENTS AT (J) POINT :

Axial Force F_{xx} = -2.43372e-001

Shear Forces F_{yy} = 0.00000e+000, F_{zz} = 4.38084e-002

Bending Moments M_y = -4.94526e+000, M_z = 0.00000e+000

End Moments M_{yi} = -4.94526e+000, M_{yj} = -4.94526e+000 (for L_b)

M_{yi} = -4.94526e+000, M_{yj} = -4.94526e+000 (for L_y)

M_{zi} = 0.00000e+000, M_{zj} = 0.00000e+000 (for L_z)

*. Sign conventions for stress and axial force.

- Stress : Compression positive.

- Axial force: Tension positive.

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY TOP FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
- . $e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$
 - . $d/t = HTR = 18.00$
 - . $\sigma_1 = 3.163\text{e-}005 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $\sigma_2 = 3.163\text{e-}005 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY BOTTOM FLANGE OF SECTION (BTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
- . $e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$
 - . $d/t = HTR = 18.00$
 - . $\sigma_1 = 3.687\text{e-}004 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $\sigma_2 = 3.687\text{e-}004 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY LEFT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
- . $e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$
 - . $d/t = HTR = 18.00$
 - . $\sigma_1 = 3.518\text{e-}004 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $\sigma_2 = 4.848\text{e-}005 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====
[[[*]]] CLASSIFY RIGHT WEB OF SECTION (HTR).
=====

- (). Determine classification of compression Internal Parts.
[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 1 of 3), EN 1993-1-5]
- . $e = \text{SQRT}(235/f_y) = 1.00$
 - . $d/t = HTR = 18.00$
 - . $\sigma_1 = 3.518\text{e-}004 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.
 - . $\sigma_2 = 4.848\text{e-}005 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.

-. $HTR < 33 \cdot e$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

[[[*]]] APPLIED FACTORS.

(). Calculate equivalent uniform moment factors (C_{my}, C_{mz}, C_{mLT}).

[Eurocode3:05 Annex A. Table A.1, A.2]

-. $C_{my,0} = 1.001$

-. $C_{mz,0} = 1.000$

-. C_{my} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000

-. C_{mz} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000

-. C_{mLT} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000

(). Partial Factors (Γ_{Mi}).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1]

-. $\Gamma_{M0} = 1.00$

-. $\Gamma_{M1} = 1.00$

-. $\Gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

[[[*]]] CHECK AXIAL RESISTANCE.

(). Check slenderness ratio of axial compression member (Kl/i).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1]

-. $Kl/i = 23.2 < 200.0 \rightarrow$ O.K.

(). Calculate axial compressive resistance ($N_{c,Rd}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.4]

-. $N_{c,Rd} = f_y \cdot Area / \Gamma_{M0} = 285.76 \text{ kN}$.

(). Check ratio of axial resistance ($N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd}$).

$N_{Ed} \quad 0.24$

-. $\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{c,Rd}} = \frac{0.24}{285.76} = 8.517 \cdot 10^{-4} < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

$N_{c,Rd} \quad 285.76$

(). Calculate buckling resistance of compression member ($N_{b,Rdy}, N_{b,Rdz}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1.1, 6.3.1.2]

-. $\beta_A = A_{eff} / Area = 1.000$

-. $\lambda_1 = \pi \cdot \sqrt{E_s/f_y} = 93.913$

-. $\lambda_{by} = \{(Kl_y/i_y)/\lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.247$

-. $N_{cry} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot R_{yy} / Kl_y^2 = 4693.16 \text{ kN}$.

-. $\lambda_{by} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed}/N_{cry} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.

$$-. \lambda_{bz} = \{(KLz/iz)/\lambda_{b1}\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.247$$

$$-. N_{crz} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot R_{zz} / KLz^2 = 4693.16 \text{ kN.}$$

$$-. \lambda_{bz} < 0.2 \text{ or } N_{Ed}/N_{crz} < 0.04 \rightarrow \text{No need to check.}$$

[[[*]]] CHECK SHEAR RESISTANCE.

(). Calculate shear area.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6, EN1993-1-5:04 5.1 NOTE 2]

$$-. A_{vy} = 2 \cdot B \cdot t_f = 640.0000 \text{ mm}^2.$$

$$-. A_{vz} = 2 \cdot h \cdot t_w = 640.0000 \text{ mm}^2.$$

(). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-z direction (V_{pl_Rdz}).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]

$$-. V_{pl_Rdz} = [A_{vz} \cdot f_y / \sqrt{3}] / \gamma_{M0} = 86.83 \text{ kN.}$$

(). Shear Buckling Check.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]

$$-. HTR < 72 \cdot e / \eta \rightarrow \text{No need to check!}$$

(). Check ratio of shear resistance (V_{Edz}/V_{pl_Rdz}).

(LCB = 1, POS = J)

$$-. \text{Applied shear force : } V_{Edz} = 0.04 \text{ kN.}$$

$$V_{Edz} \quad 0.04$$

$$-. \text{-----} = \text{-----} = 5.045e-004 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$V_{pl_Rdz} \quad 86.83$$

[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MAJOR AXIS.

(). Calculate plastic resistance moment about major axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

$$-. W_{ply} = 34688.0000 \text{ mm}^3.$$

$$-. M_{c_Rdy} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 8151.68 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edy}/M_{c_Rdy}).

$$M_{Edy} \quad 4.95$$

$$-. \text{-----} = \text{-----} = 6.067e-004 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$

$$M_{c_Rdy} \quad 8151.68$$

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MINOR AXIS.

=====

(). Calculate plastic resistance moment about minor axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

-. $W_{plz} = 34688.0000 \text{ mm}^3$.

-. $Mc_{Rdz} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 8151.68 \text{ kN-mm}$.

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edz}/Mc_{Rdz}).

$M_{Edz} \quad 0.00$

-. $\frac{M_{Edz}}{Mc_{Rdz}} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

$Mc_{Rdz} \quad 8151.68$

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK INTERACTION OF COMBINED RESISTANCE.

=====

(). Calculate Major reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

-. In case of $V_{Edz} / V_{pl,Rdz} < 0.5$

-. $My_{Rd} = Mc_{Rdy} = 8151.68 \text{ kN-mm}$.

(). Calculate Minor reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

-. In case of $V_{Edy} / V_{pl,Rdy} < 0.5$

-. $Mz_{Rd} = Mc_{Rdz} = 8151.68 \text{ kN-mm}$.

(). Check general interaction ratio.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.1 (6.2)] - Class1 or Class2

$N_{Ed} \quad M_{Edy} \quad M_{Edz}$

-. $R_{max1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edy}}{My_{Rd}} + \frac{M_{Edz}}{Mz_{Rd}}$

$N_{Rd} \quad My_{Rd} \quad Mz_{Rd}$

$= 0.001 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial force member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.9 (6.31 ~ 6.41)] - Class1 or Class2

-. $n = N_{Ed} / N_{pl,Rd} = 8.517e-004$

-. $\alpha = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13 \cdot n^2), 6.0]] = 1.660$

-. $\beta = \text{MAX}[1.0, \text{MIN}[1.66/(1-1.13 \cdot n^2), 6.0]] = 1.660$

$$-. N_{Ed} < 0.25 \cdot N_{pl_Rd} = 71.44 \text{ kN.}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} < 0.5 \cdot h_w \cdot t_w \cdot f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 33.84 \text{ kN.}$$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

$$-. M_{ny_Rd} = M_{ply_Rd} = 8151.68 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. R_{maxy} = M_{Edy} / M_{ny_Rd} = 6.067e-004 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} < h_w \cdot t_w \cdot f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 67.68 \text{ kN.}$$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

$$-. M_{nz_Rd} = M_{plz_Rd} = 8151.68 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. R_{maxz} = M_{Edz} / M_{nz_Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

$$-. R_{max2} = \text{MAX}[R_{maxy}, R_{maxz}] = 6.067e-004 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial compression member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1, 6.2.9.3 (6.61, 6.62), Annex A]

$$-. N_{Ed} = -0.24 \text{ kN.}$$

$$-. M_{Edy} = -4.95 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. M_{Edz} = 0.00 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. k_{yy} = 1.000$$

$$-. k_{yz} = 0.600$$

$$-. k_{zy} = 0.600$$

$$-. k_{zz} = 1.000$$

$$-. X_{iy} = 0.976$$

$$-. X_{iz} = 0.976$$

$$-. X_{iLT} = 1.000$$

$$-. N_{Rk} = A \cdot f_y = 285.76 \text{ kN.}$$

$$-. M_{y_Rk} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y = 8151.68 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. M_{z_Rk} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y = 8151.68 \text{ kN-mm.}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)}$$

$$-. N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)}$$

$$-. R_{max_LT1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{X_{iy} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{X_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$$

$$= 0.001 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

$$-. R_{max_LT2} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{X_{iz} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{X_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$$

$$= 0.001 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

$$-. R_{max} = \text{MAX}[\text{MAX}(R_{max1}, R_{max2}), \text{MAX}(R_{max_LT1}, R_{max_LT2})] = 0.001 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

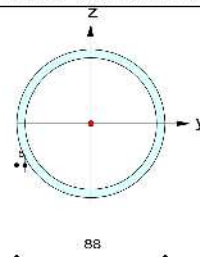
midas Gen

Steel Checking Result

MIDAS	Company		Project Title	
	Author		File Name	J:\A...BS001 UNIFORMEMENT.mgb

1. Design Information

Design Code : Eurocode3:05
Unit System : kN, mm
Member No : 9
Material : S235 (No:1)
($F_y = 0.23500$, $E_s = 210.000$)
Section Name : 88X5 (No:6)
(Built-up Section).
Member Length : 400.000



2. Member Forces

Axial Force $F_{xx} = -71.866$ (LCB: 1, POS:J)
Bending Moments $M_y = -1817.6$, $M_z = 0.00000$
End Moments $M_{yi} = -129.03$, $M_{yj} = -1817.6$ (for Lb)
 $M_{yi} = -129.03$, $M_{yj} = -1817.6$ (for Ly)
 $M_{zi} = 0.00000$, $M_{zj} = 0.00000$ (for Lz)
Shear Forces $F_{yy} = 0.00000$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)
 $F_{zz} = 4.22139$ (LCB: 1, POS:I)

Outer Dia:	88.0000	Wall Thick	5.00000
Area	1303.76	Asz	651.880
Qyb	1728.50	Qzb	1728.50
Iyy	1126775	Izz	1126775
Ybar	44.0000	Zbar	44.0000
Wely	25608.5	Welz	25608.5
ry	29.3981	rz	29.3981

3. Design Parameters

Unbraced Lengths $L_y = 400.000$, $L_z = 400.000$, $L_b = 400.000$
Effective Length Factors $K_y = 1.00$, $K_z = 1.00$
Equivalent Uniform Moment Factors $C_{my} = 0.85$, $C_{mz} = 0.85$, $C_{mLT} = 1.00$

4. Checking Results

Slenderness Ratio

$KL/r = 13.6 < 200.0$ (Memb:9, LCB: 1)..... O.K

Axial Resistance

$N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd} = 71.866/306.384 = 0.235 < 1.000$ O.K

Bending Resistance

$M_{Edy}/M_{Rdy} = 1817.59/8104.37 = 0.224 < 1.000$ O.K

$M_{Edz}/M_{Rdz} = 0.00/8104.37 = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

Combined Resistance

$R_{NRd} = \max[M_{Edy}/M_{Ny,Rd}, M_{Edz}/M_{Nz,Rd}]$

$R_{com} = N_{Ed}/(A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M0})$, $R_{bend} = M_{Edy}/M_{y,Rd} + M_{Edz}/M_{z,Rd}$

$R_{c,LT1} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iy} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b,LT1} = (k_{yy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i,LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (k_{yz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{c,LT2} = N_{Ed}/(X_{iz} \cdot A \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{b,LT2} = (K_{zy} \cdot M_{Edy}) / (X_{i,LT} \cdot W_{ply} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1}) + (K_{zz} \cdot M_{sdz}) / (W_{plz} \cdot f_y / \gamma_{M1})$

$R_{max} = \max[R_{NRd}, (R_{com} + R_{bend}), \max(R_{c,LT1} + R_{b,LT1}, R_{c,LT2} + R_{b,LT2})] = 0.459 < 1.000$.. O.K

Shear Resistance

$V_{Edy}/V_{y,Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000$ O.K

$V_{Edz}/V_{z,Rd} = 0.037 < 1.000$ O.K

*. PROJECT :

*. MEMBER NO = 9, ELEMENT TYPE = Beam

*. LOADCOMB NO = 1, MATERIAL NO = 1, SECTION NO = 6

*. UNIT SYSTEM : kN, mm

*. SECTION PROPERTIES : Designation = 88X5

Shape = P - Section. (Built-up)

Outer Dia. = 88.000, Wall Thick = 5.000

Area = 1.30376e+003, A_{vy} = 8.30000e+002, A_{vz} = 8.30000e+002

$\bar{Y}$ = 4.40000e+001, $\bar{Z}$ = 4.40000e+001, Q_{yb} = 1.72850e+003, Q_{zb} = 1.72850e+003

W_{ely} = 2.56085e+004, W_{elz} = 2.56085e+004, W_{ply} = 3.44867e+004, W_{plz} = 3.44867e+004

I_{yy} = 1.12678e+006, I_{zz} = 1.12678e+006, I_{yz} = 0.00000e+000

i_y = 2.93981e+001, i_z = 2.93981e+001

J = 2.25355e+006, C_{wp} = 1.00000e+028

*. DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR STRENGTH EVALUATION :

L_y = 4.00000e+002, L_z = 4.00000e+002, L_u = 4.00000e+002

K_y = 1.00000e+000, K_z = 1.00000e+000

*. MATERIAL PROPERTIES :

F_y = 2.35000e-001, E_s = 2.10000e+002, MATERIAL NAME = S235

*. FORCES AND MOMENTS AT (J) POINT :

Axial Force F_{xx} = -7.18659e+001

Shear Forces F_{yy} = 0.00000e+000, F_{zz} = 4.22139e+000

Bending Moments M_y = -1.81759e+003, M_z = 0.00000e+000

End Moments M_{yi} = -1.29034e+002, M_{yj} = -1.81759e+003 (for L_b)

M_{yi} = -1.29034e+002, M_{yj} = -1.81759e+003 (for L_y)

M_{zi} = 0.00000e+000, M_{zj} = 0.00000e+000 (for L_z)

*. Sign conventions for stress and axial force.

- Stress : Compression positive.

- Axial force: Tension positive.

(). Determine classification of tublar section(hollow pipe).

[Eurocode3:05 Table 5.2 (Sheet 3 of 3)]

-. $e = \sqrt{235/f_y} = 1.00$

-. $d/t = DTR = 17.60$

-. $DTR < 50 \cdot e^2$ (Class 1 : Plastic).

=====

[[[*]]] APPLIED FACTORS.

=====

(). Calculate equivalent uniform moment factors (C_{my}, C_{mz}, C_{mLT}).

[Eurocode3:05 Annex A. Table A.1, A.2]

- $C_{my,0} = 0.804$
- $C_{mz,0} = 1.001$
- C_{my} (Default or User Defined Value) = 0.850
- C_{mz} (Default or User Defined Value) = 0.850
- C_{mLT} (Default or User Defined Value) = 1.000

(). Partial Factors (Γ_{Mi}).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1]

- $\Gamma_{M0} = 1.00$
- $\Gamma_{M1} = 1.00$
- $\Gamma_{M2} = 1.25$

=====

[[[*]]] CHECK AXIAL RESISTANCE.

=====

(). Check slenderness ratio of axial compression member (Kl/i).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1]

- $Kl/i = 13.6 < 200.0 \rightarrow$ O.K.

(). Calculate axial compressive resistance ($N_{c,Rd}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.4]

- $N_{c,Rd} = f_y \cdot A_{eff} / \Gamma_{M0} = 306.38 \text{ kN}$.

(). Check ratio of axial resistance ($N_{Ed}/N_{c,Rd}$).

$N_{Ed} \quad 71.87$

- $\frac{N_{Ed}}{N_{c,Rd}} = \frac{71.87}{306.38} = 0.235 < 1.000 \rightarrow$ O.K.

$N_{c,Rd} \quad 306.38$

(). Calculate buckling resistance of compression member ($N_{b,Rdy}, N_{b,Rdz}$).

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1.1, 6.3.1.2]

- $\beta_A = A_{eff} / A_{gross} = 1.000$
- $\lambda_1 = \pi \cdot \sqrt{E_s / f_y} = 93.913$
- $\lambda_{by} = \{(Kl_y / i_y) / \lambda_1\} \cdot \sqrt{\beta_A} = 0.145$
- $N_{cry} = \pi^2 \cdot E_s \cdot I_{yy} / (Kl_y)^2 = 14596.09 \text{ kN}$.
- $\lambda_{by} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed} / N_{cry} < 0.04 \rightarrow$ No need to check.

- $\Lambda_{bz} = \{(KLz/iz)/\Lambda_{b1}\} * \text{SQRT}(\text{Beta_A}) = 0.145$
- $N_{crz} = \frac{\pi^2 * E_s * R_{zz}}{KLz^2} = 14596.09 \text{ kN.}$
- $\Lambda_{bz} < 0.2$ or $N_{Ed}/N_{crz} < 0.04$ --> No need to check.

[[[*]]] CHECK SHEAR RESISTANCE.

- (). Calculate shear area.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6, EN1993-1-5:04 5.1 NOTE 2]

- $A_{vy} = 2 * \text{Area} / \pi = 830.0000 \text{ mm}^2.$
- $A_{vz} = 2 * \text{Area} / \pi = 830.0000 \text{ mm}^2.$

- (). Calculate plastic shear resistance in local-z direction (V_{pl_Rdz}).

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.6]

- $V_{pl_Rdz} = [A_{vz} * f_y / \text{SQRT}(3)] / \text{Gamma_M0} = 112.61 \text{ kN.}$

- (). Shear Buckling Check.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.6]

- $HTR < 72 * e / \eta$ ---> No need to check!

- (). Check ratio of shear resistance (V_{Edz}/V_{pl_Rdz}).

(LCB = 1, POS = J)

- Applied shear force : $V_{Edz} = 4.22 \text{ kN.}$

$V_{Edz} \quad 4.22$

- $\frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = 0.037 < 1.000$ ---> O.K.

$V_{pl_Rdz} \quad 112.61$

[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MAJOR AXIS.

- (). Calculate plastic resistance moment about major axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

- $W_{ply} = 34486.6667 \text{ mm}^3.$
- $M_{c_Rdy} = W_{ply} * f_y / \text{Gamma_M0} = 8104.37 \text{ kN-mm.}$

- (). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edy}/M_{c_Rdy}).

$M_{Edy} \quad 1817.59$

- $\frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = 0.224 < 1.000$ ---> O.K.

$M_{c_Rdy} \quad 8104.37$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK BENDING MOMENT RESISTANCE ABOUT MINOR AXIS.
=====

(). Calculate plastic resistance moment about minor axis.

[Eurocode3:05 6.1, 6.2.5]

$$-. W_{plz} = 34486.6667 \text{ mm}^3.$$

$$-. M_{c_Rdz} = W_{plz} * f_y / \Gamma_{M0} = 8104.37 \text{ kN-mm}.$$

(). Check ratio of moment resistance (M_{Edz}/M_{c_Rdz}).

$$M_{Edz} \quad 0.00$$

$$-. \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = 0.000 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

$$M_{c_Rdz} \quad 8104.37$$

=====
[[[*]]] CHECK INTERACTION OF COMBINED RESISTANCE.
=====

(). Calculate Major reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

-. In case of $V_{Edz} / V_{pl_Rdz} < 0.5$

$$-. M_{y_Rd} = M_{c_Rdy} = 8104.37 \text{ kN-mm}.$$

(). Calculate Minor reduced design resistance of bending and shear.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.8 (6.30)]

-. In case of $V_{Edy} / V_{pl_Rdy} < 0.5$

$$-. M_{z_Rd} = M_{c_Rdz} = 8104.37 \text{ kN-mm}.$$

(). Check general interaction ratio.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.1 (6.2)] - Class1 or Class2

$$N_{Ed} \quad M_{Edy} \quad M_{Edz}$$

$$-. R_{max1} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} + \frac{\quad}{\quad} + \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$N_{Rd} \quad M_{y_Rd} \quad M_{z_Rd}$$

$$= 0.459 < 1.000 \text{ ---> O.K.}$$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial force member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.2.9 (6.31 ~ 6.41)] - Class1 or Class2

$$-. \alpha = 2.000$$

$$-. \beta = 2.000$$

$$-. N_{Ed} < 0.25 * N_{pl_Rd} = 76.60 \text{ kN}.$$

Therefore, No allowance for the effect of axial force.

- $M_{ny_Rd} = M_{ply_Rd} = 8104.37 \text{ kN-mm.}$
- $R_{maxy} = M_{Edy} / M_{ny_Rd} = 0.224 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$
- $M_{nz_Rd} = M_{plz_Rd} = 8104.37 \text{ kN-mm.}$
- $R_{maxz} = M_{Edz} / M_{nz_Rd} = 0.000 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$
- $R_{max2} = \text{MAX}[R_{maxy}, R_{maxz}] = 0.224 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

(). Check interaction ratio of bending and axial compression member.

[Eurocode3:05 6.3.1, 6.2.9.3 (6.61, 6.62), Annex A]

- $N_{Ed} = -71.87 \text{ kN.}$
- $M_{Edy} = -1817.59 \text{ kN-mm.}$
- $M_{Edz} = 0.00 \text{ kN-mm.}$
- $k_{yy} = 0.742$
- $k_{yz} = 0.442$
- $k_{zy} = 0.442$
- $k_{zz} = 0.742$
- $X_{iy} = 1.000$
- $X_{iz} = 1.000$
- $X_{iLT} = 1.000$
- $N_{Rk} = A \cdot f_y = 306.38 \text{ kN.}$
- $M_{y_Rk} = W_{ply} \cdot f_y = 8104.37 \text{ kN-mm.}$
- $M_{z_Rk} = W_{plz} \cdot f_y = 8104.37 \text{ kN-mm.}$
- $N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)}$
- $N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz} = 0.0 \text{ (Not Slender)}$
- $$R_{max_LT1} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{X_{iy} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{X_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{yz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$$

$$= 0.401 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$
- $$R_{max_LT2} = \frac{N_{Ed}}{X_{iz} \cdot N_{Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zy} \cdot \frac{M_{Edy} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Ny}}{X_{iLT} \cdot M_{y_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}} + k_{zz} \cdot \frac{M_{Edz} + N_{Ed} \cdot e_{Nz}}{M_{z_Rk} / \Gamma_{M1}}$$

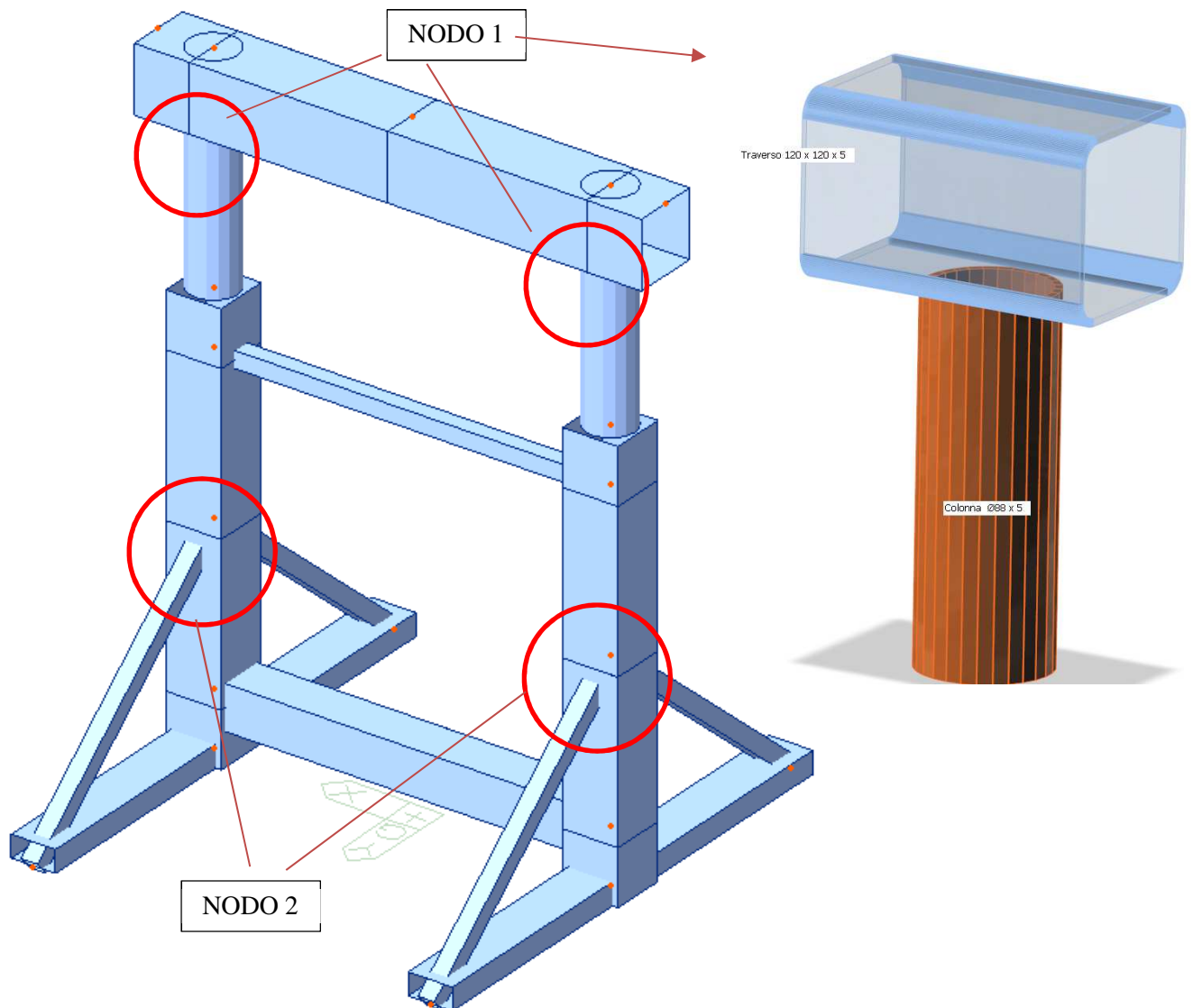
$$= 0.334 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$$
- $R_{max} = \text{MAX}[\text{MAX}(R_{max1}, R_{max2}), \text{MAX}(R_{max_LT1}, R_{max_LT2})] = 0.459 < 1.000 \rightarrow \text{O.K.}$

6. MODELLO STRUTTURALE

6.1 VERIFICA DEI NODI STRUTTURALI

I vari modelli strutturali sono connessi con delle saldature a completo ripristino di resistenza. Non ci sono nodi bullonati proprio per una scelta progettuale strutturale e di metodica di calcolo. Di seguito viene riportata per la struttura, il calcolo e la verifica del nodo principale di connessione.

6.1.1 SUPPORT BS001 – NODO 1



Dati progetto

Nome progetto	SUPPORT BS001
Numero progetto	NODO 1
Autore	Ing. Michele Altilia
Descrizione	
Codice di progetto	EN

Materiale

Acciaio	S 235
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NODO 1 (BS001)

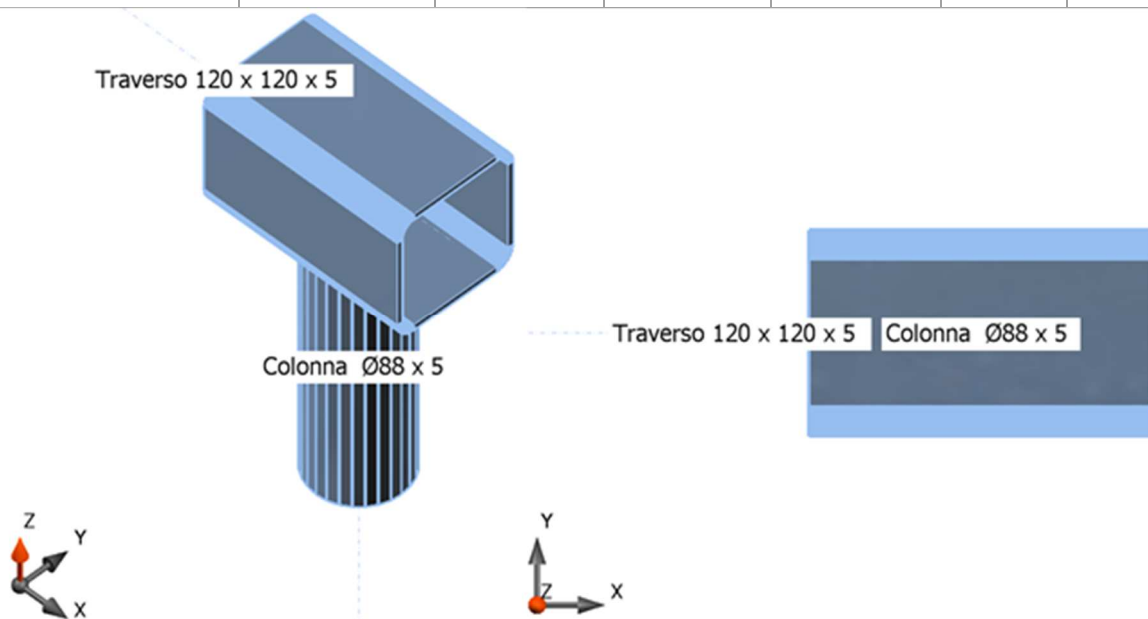


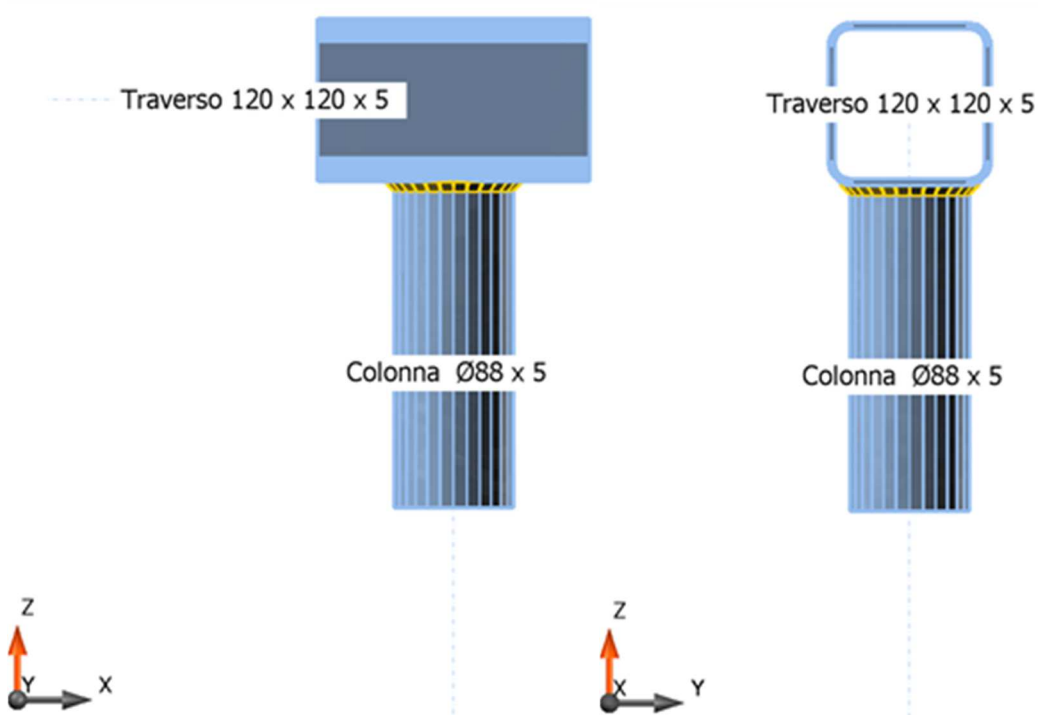
Connessione

Articolo	
Nome	NODO 1 (BS001)
Descrizione	
Analisi	Sforzo, deformazione/ carico semplificato

Travi e pilastri

Nome	Sezione	β – Direzione [°]	γ - Pendenza [°]	α - Rotazione [°]	Offset ey [mm]	Offset ez [mm]
Traverso 120 x 120 x 5	3 - RHS120x120	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Colonna Ø88 x 5	4 - CHS88,5	0.0	90.0	0.0	0	0



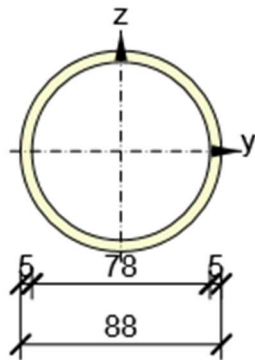


Sezioni

Nome	Materiale
3 - RHS120x120	S 235
4 - CHS88,5	S 235

Sezioni

Nome	Materiale	Disegno
3 - RHS120x120	S 235	

4 - CHS88,5	S 235	
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Materiale

Acciaio	S 235 (EN)
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Effetti dei carichi

Nome	Elemento	Pos.	N [kN]	Vy [kN]	Vz [kN]	Mx [kNm]	My [kNm]	Mz [kNm]
LE1	Traverso 120 x 120 x 5	Fine	-4.2	0.0	-56.2	0.0	2.4	0.0
	Traverso 120 x 120 x 5	Iniz.	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.8	0.0

Risultati

Riassunto

Nome	Valore	Stato Verifiche
Analisi	Carichi agenti : 100.0%	OK
Piastre	1.0 < 5%	OK
Saldature	95.6 < 100%	OK

Piastre

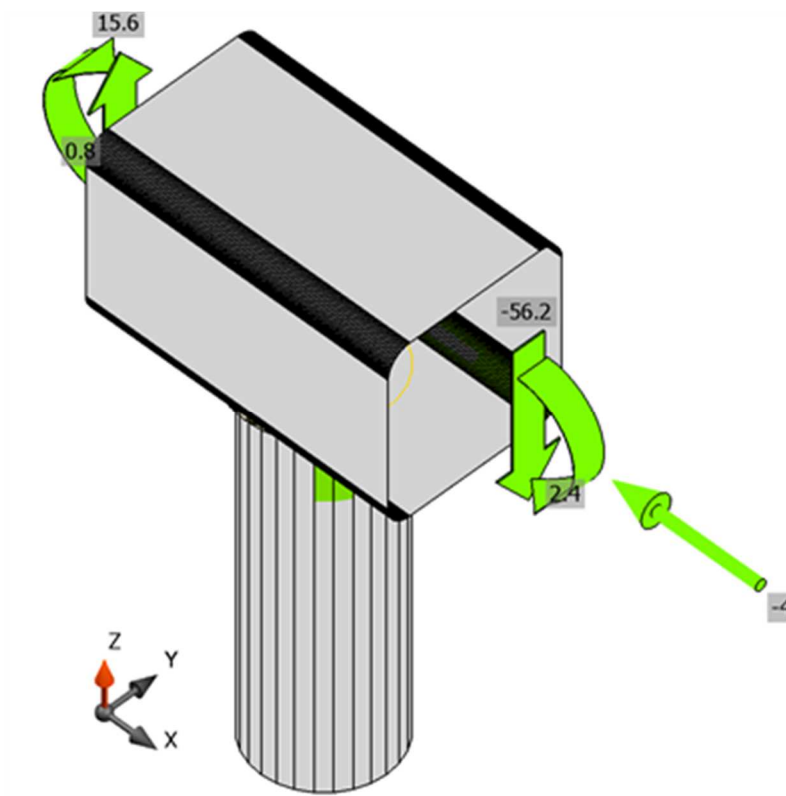
Nome	Spessore [mm]	Caso di carico	σ_{Ed} [MPa]	ϵ_{Pl} [%]	Stato Verifiche
Traverso 120 x 120 x 5	5	LE1	237.1	1.0	OK
Colonna Ø88 x 5	5	LE1	191.2	0.0	OK

Dati Progetto

Materiale	f_y [MPa]	ϵ_{lim} [1e-4]
S 235	235.0	500.0

Spiegazione dei simboli

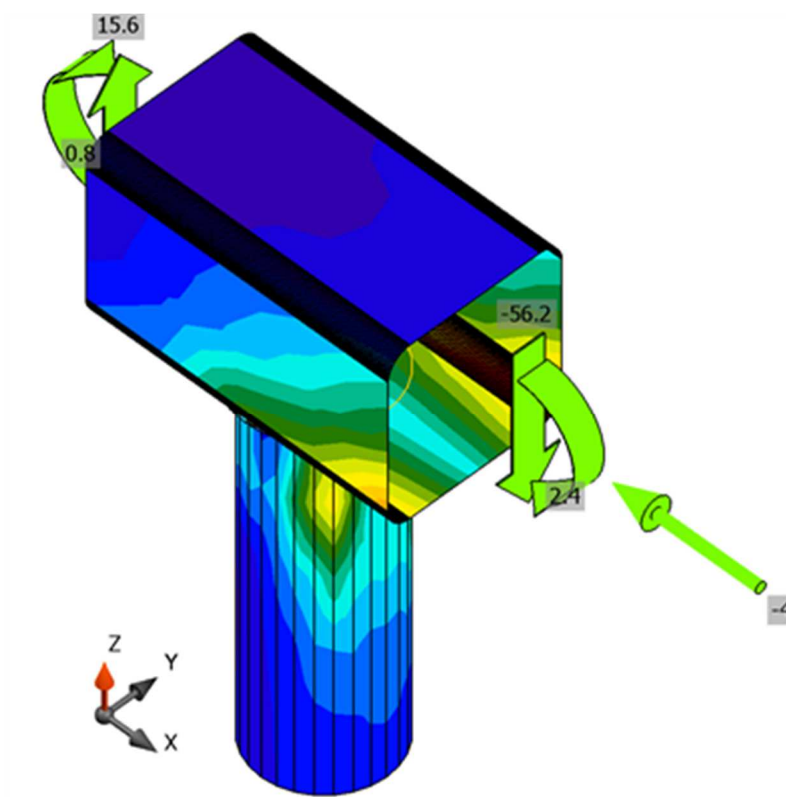
Simbolo	Spiegazione dei simboli
ϵ_{Pl}	Deformazione
σ_{Ed}	Tensione Eq.



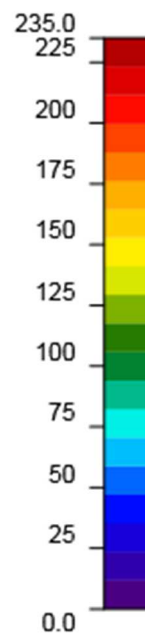
Verifica deformazione
[%]



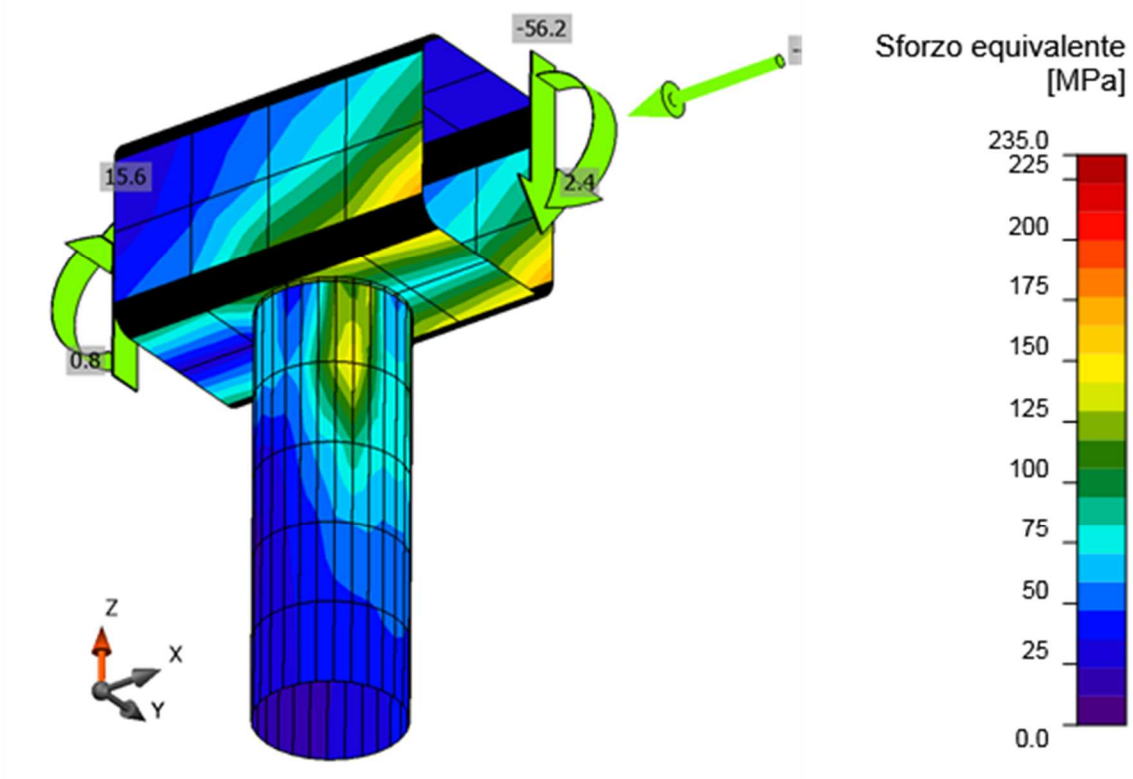
Verifica deformazione, LE1



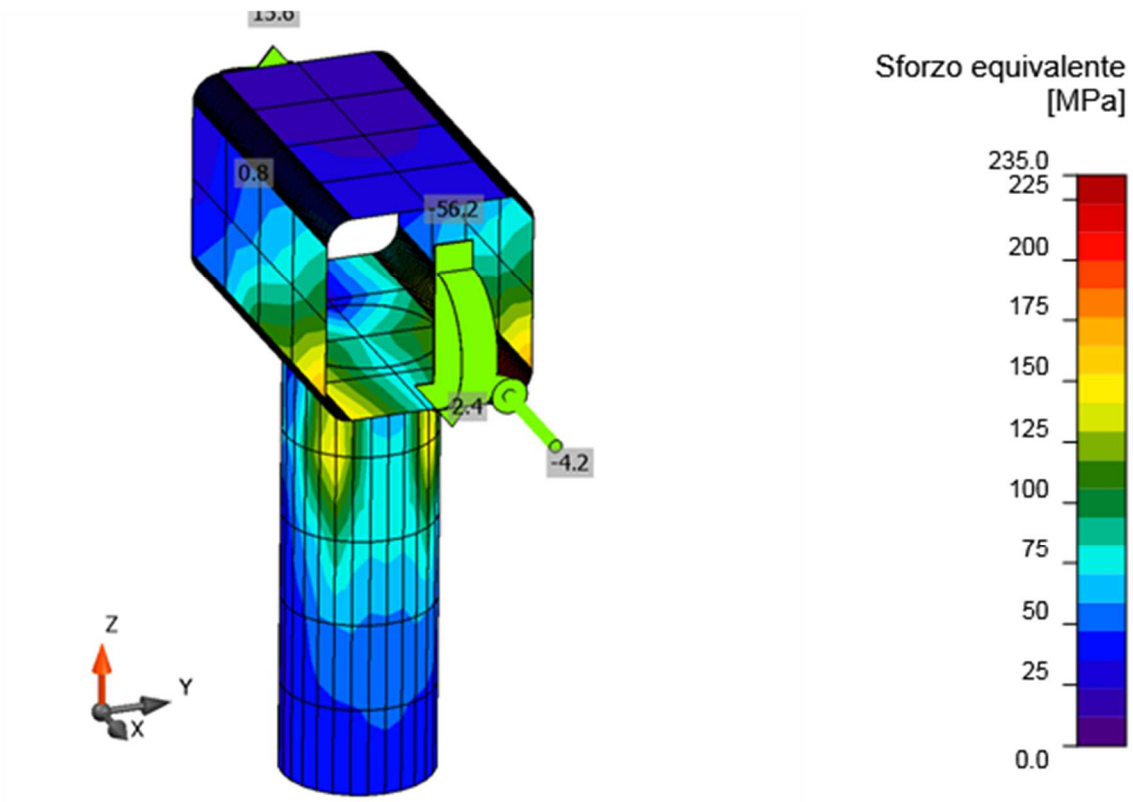
Sforzo equivalente
[MPa]



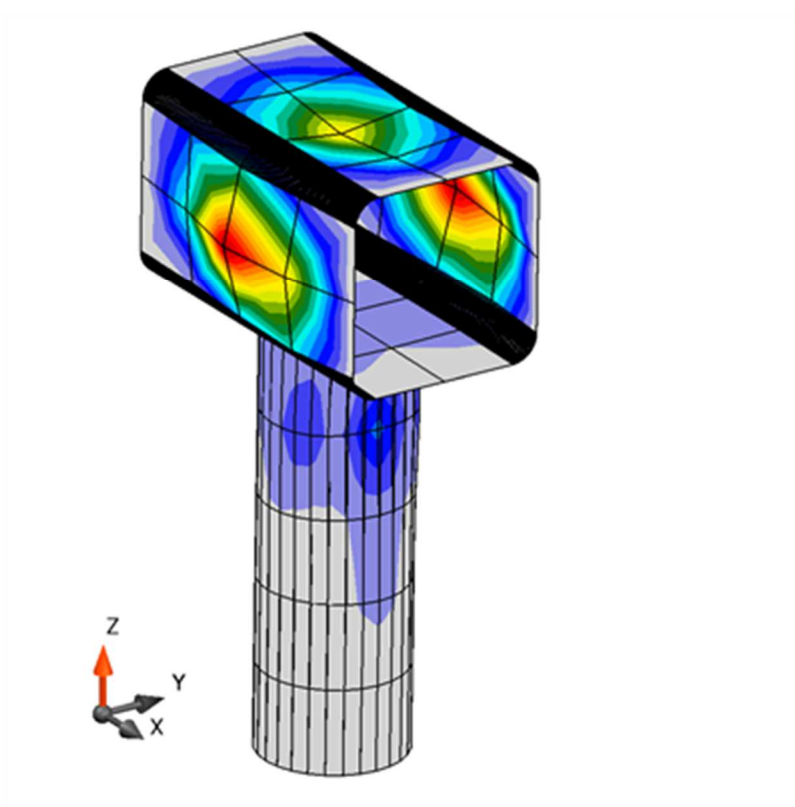
Sforzo equivalente, LE1



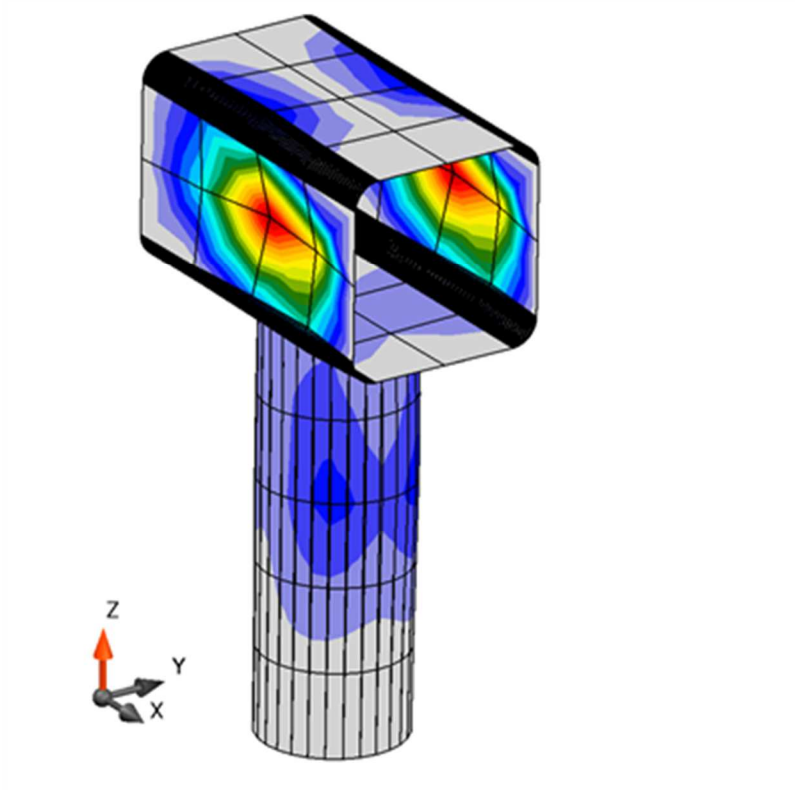
Sforzo equivalente , Tensione Massima al nodo vista 1



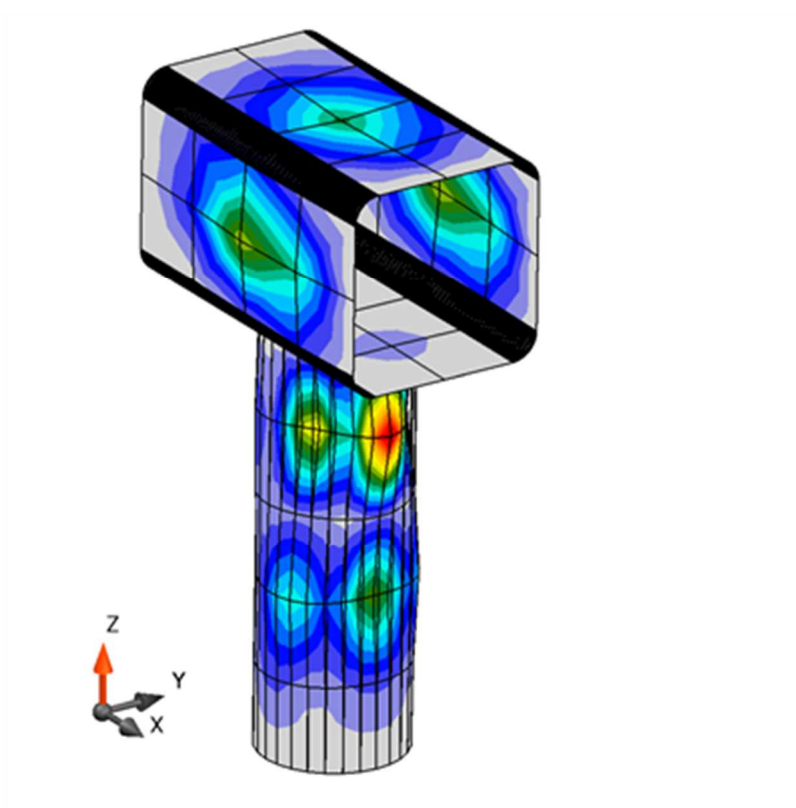
Sforzo equivalente , Tensione Massima al nodo vista 2



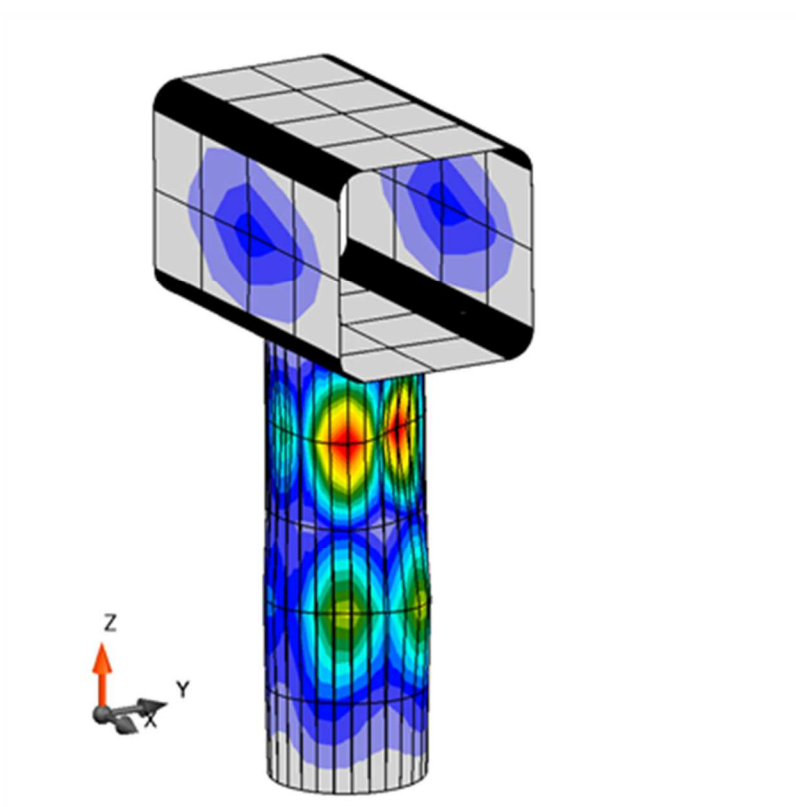
Stabilità, Deformata primo modo di Buckling (Fattore di Buck = 244.53)



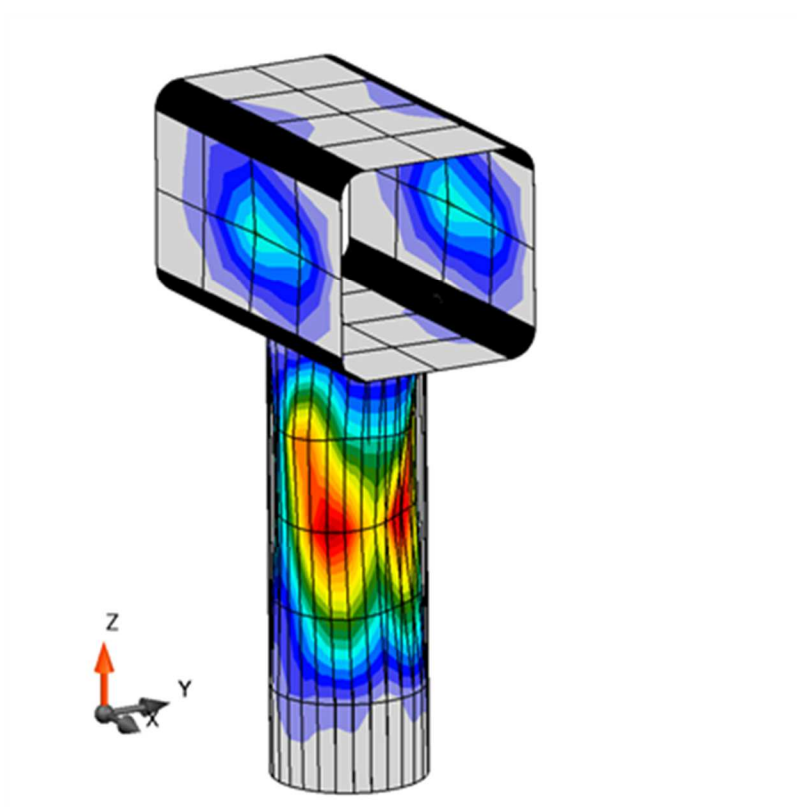
Stabilità, Deformata secondo modo di Buckling (Fattore di Buck = 261.24)



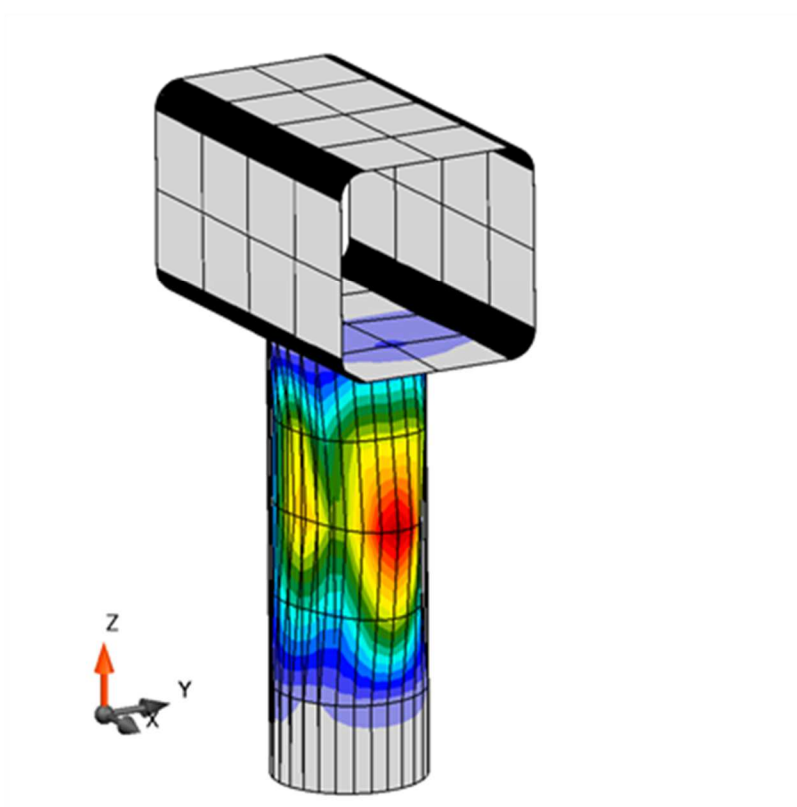
Stabilità, Deformata terzo modo di Buckling (Fattore di Buck = 265.45)



Stabilità, Deformata quarto modo di Buckling (Fattore di Buck = 274.90)



Stabilità, Deformata quinto modo di Buckling (Fattore di Buck = 330.45)



Stabilità, Deformata sesto modo di Buckling (Fattore di Buck = 336.08)

Saldature (Tensione massima)

Nome	Bordo	Spess.gola [mm]	Lunghezza [mm]	Caso di carico	$\sigma_{w,Ed}$ [MPa]	$\sigma_{\perp}$ [MPa]	$\tau_{ }$ [MPa]	$\tau_{\perp}$ [MPa]	Ut [%]	Stato Verifiche
Traverso 120 x 120 x 5-w 1	Colonna Ø88 x 5-1	45.0	260	LE1	344.2	106.7	-17.4	188.1	95.6	OK

Dati Progetto

	β_w [-]	$\sigma_{w,Rd}$ [MPa]	0.9σ [MPa]
S 235	0.80	360.0	259.2

Spiegazione dei simboli

Simbolo	Spiegazione dei simboli
$\sigma_{w,Ed}$	Sforzo equivalente
$\sigma_{w,Rd}$	Verifica tensione equivalente
$\sigma_{\perp}$	Tensione perpendicolare
$\tau_{ }$	Sforzo di taglio parallelo all'asse della saldatura
$\tau_{\perp}$	Sforzo di taglio perpendicolare all'asse della saldatura
0.9σ	Resistenza allo sforzo perpendicolare
β_w	Fattore di Correlazione EN 1993-1-8 tab. 4.1
Ut	Utilizzo

Stabilità

Caso di carico	Forma	Fattore [-]
LE1	1	244.53
	2	261.24
	3	265.45
	4	274.90
	5	330.45
	6	336.08

Distinta materiali

Operazioni di produzione

Nome	Piastre [mm]	Forma	N.	Saldature [mm]	Lunghezza [mm]	Bulloni	N.
CUT1				Raccordo: a = 5.0	260.2		

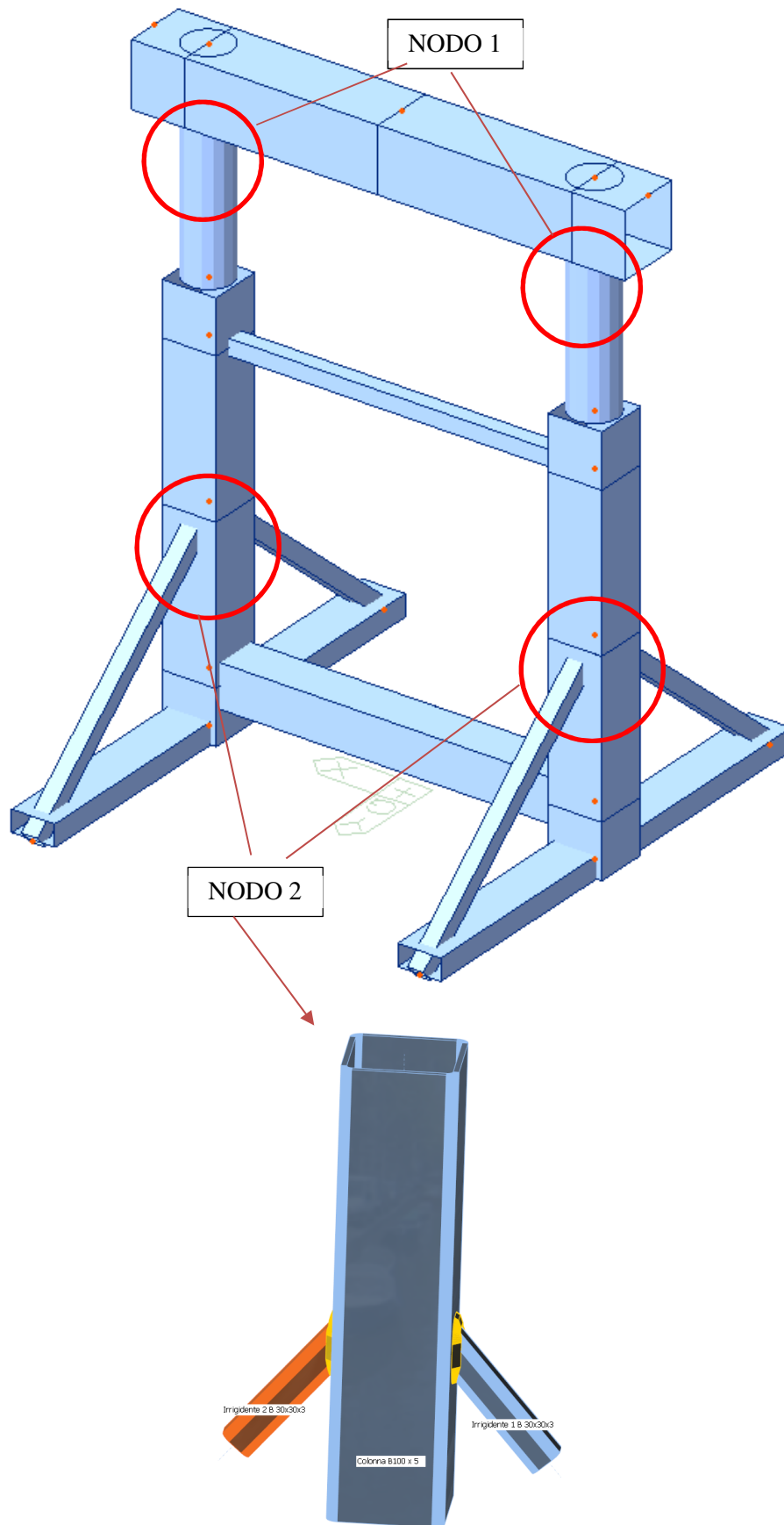
Saldature

Tipo	Materiale	Spessore [mm]	Lunghezza [mm]
Raccordo	S 235	5.0	260.2

Bulloni

Nome	Conteggio
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6.1.2 SUPPORT BS001 – NODO 2



Dati progetto

Nome progetto	SUPPORT BS001
Numero progetto	NODO 2
Autore	Ing. Michele Altilia
Descrizione	
Codice di progetto	EN

Materiale

Acciaio	S 235
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CON1

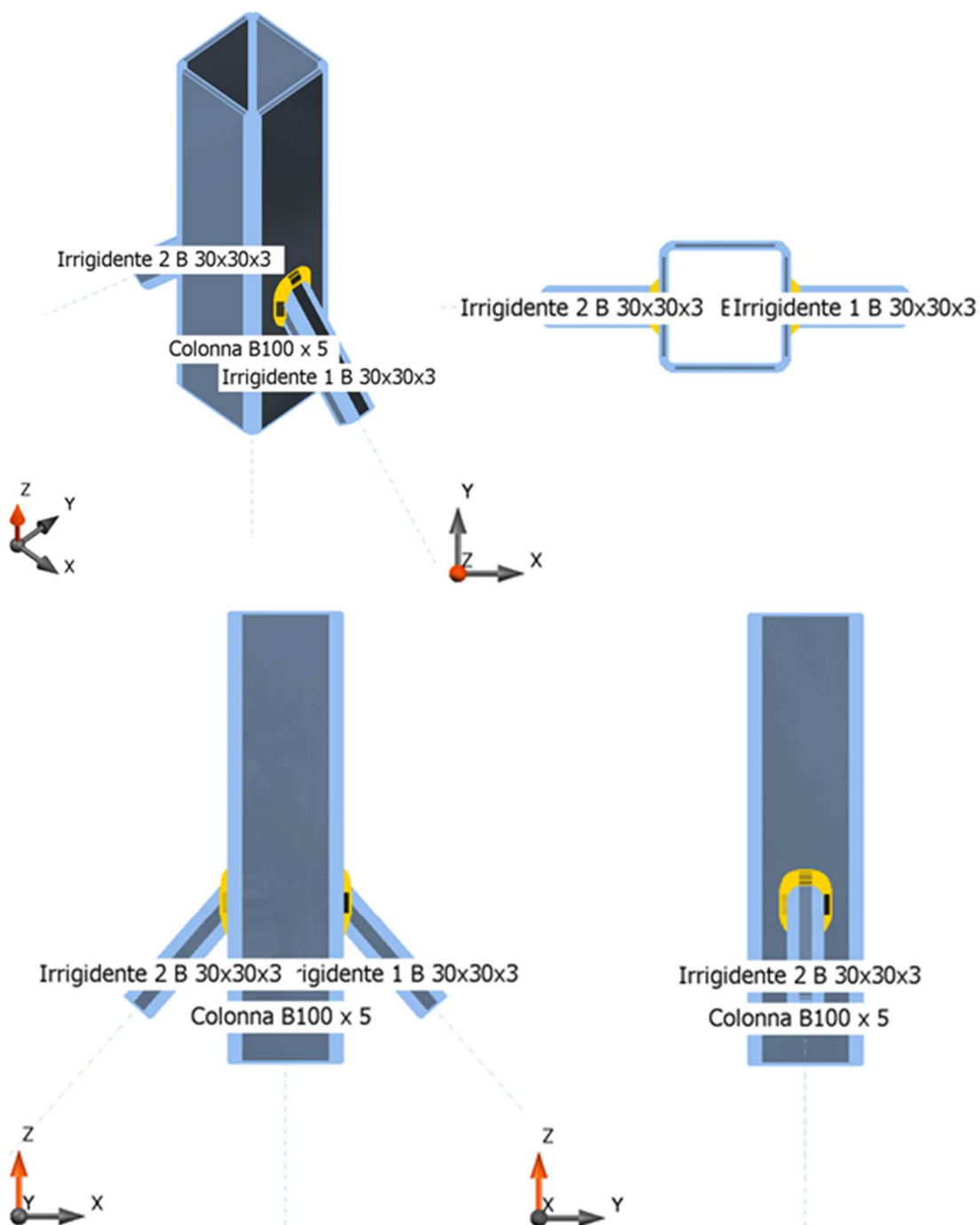


Connessione

Articolo	
Nome	SUPPORT BS001
Descrizione	
Analisi	Sforzo, deformazione

Travi e pilastri

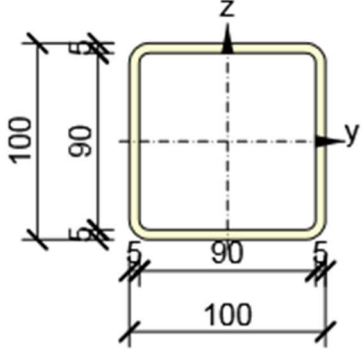
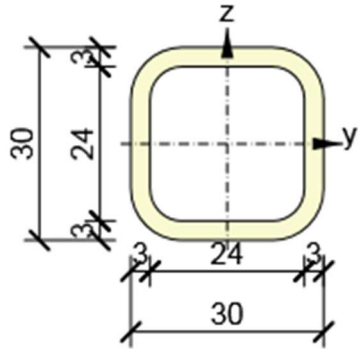
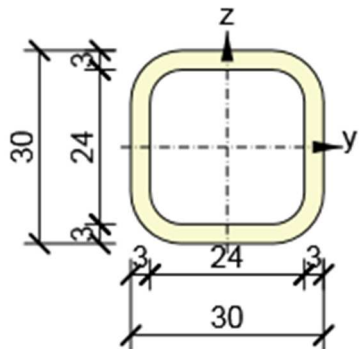
Nome	Sezione	β – Direzione [°]	γ - Pendenza [°]	α - Rotazione [°]	Offset ey [mm]	Offset ez [mm]
Colonna B100 x 5	3 - RHS100x100	0.0	-90.0	0.0	0	0
Irrigidente 1 B 30x30x3	4 - RHS30x30	0.0	49.0	0.0	0	0
Irrigidente 2 B 30x30x3	4 - RHS30x30	180.0	49.0	0.0	0	0



Sezioni

Nome	Materiale
3 - RHS100x100	S 235
4 - RHS30x30	S 235
4 - RHS30x30	S 235

Sezioni

Nome	Materiale	Disegno
3 - RHS100x100	S 235	
4 - RHS30x30	S 235	
4 - RHS30x30	S 235	

Materiale

Acciaio	S 235 (EN)
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Effetti dei carichi

Nome	Elemento	Pos.	N [kN]	Vy [kN]	Vz [kN]	Mx [kNm]	My [kNm]	Mz [kNm]
LE1	Irrigidente 1 B 30x30x3	Fine	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Irrigidente 2 B 30x30x3	Fine	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Risultati

Riassunto

Nome	Valore	Stato Verifiche
Analisi	Carichi agenti : 100.0%	OK
Piastre	0.0 < 5%	OK
Saldature	2.0 < 100%	OK

Piastre

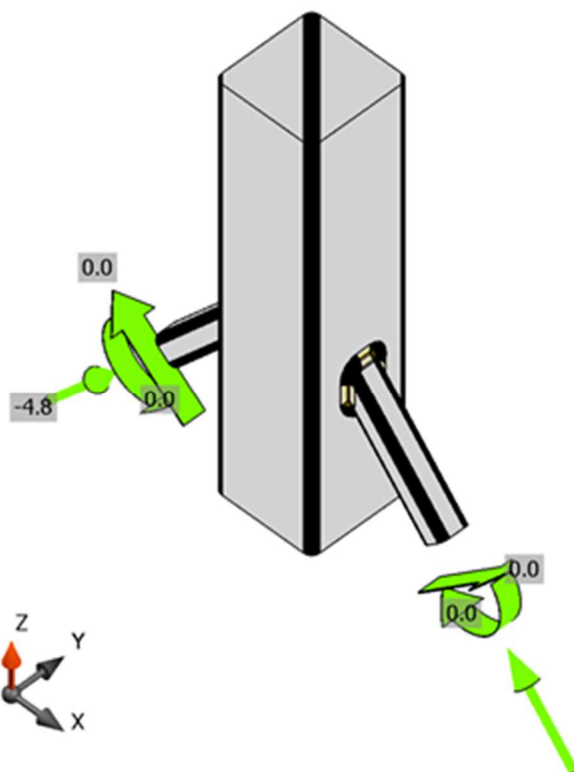
Nome	Spessore [mm]	Caso di carico	σ_{Ed} [MPa]	ϵ_{Pl} [%]	Stato Verifiche
Colonna B100 x 5	5	LE1	53.6	0.0	OK
Irrigidente 1 B 30x30x3	3	LE1	150.2	0.0	OK
Irrigidente 2 B 30x30x3	3	LE1	150.0	0.0	OK

Dati Progetto

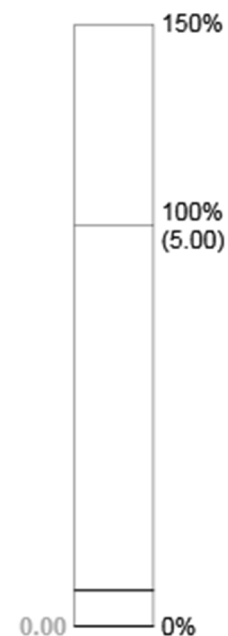
Materiale	f_y [MPa]	ϵ_{lim} [1e-4]
S 235	235.0	500.0

Spiegazione dei simboli

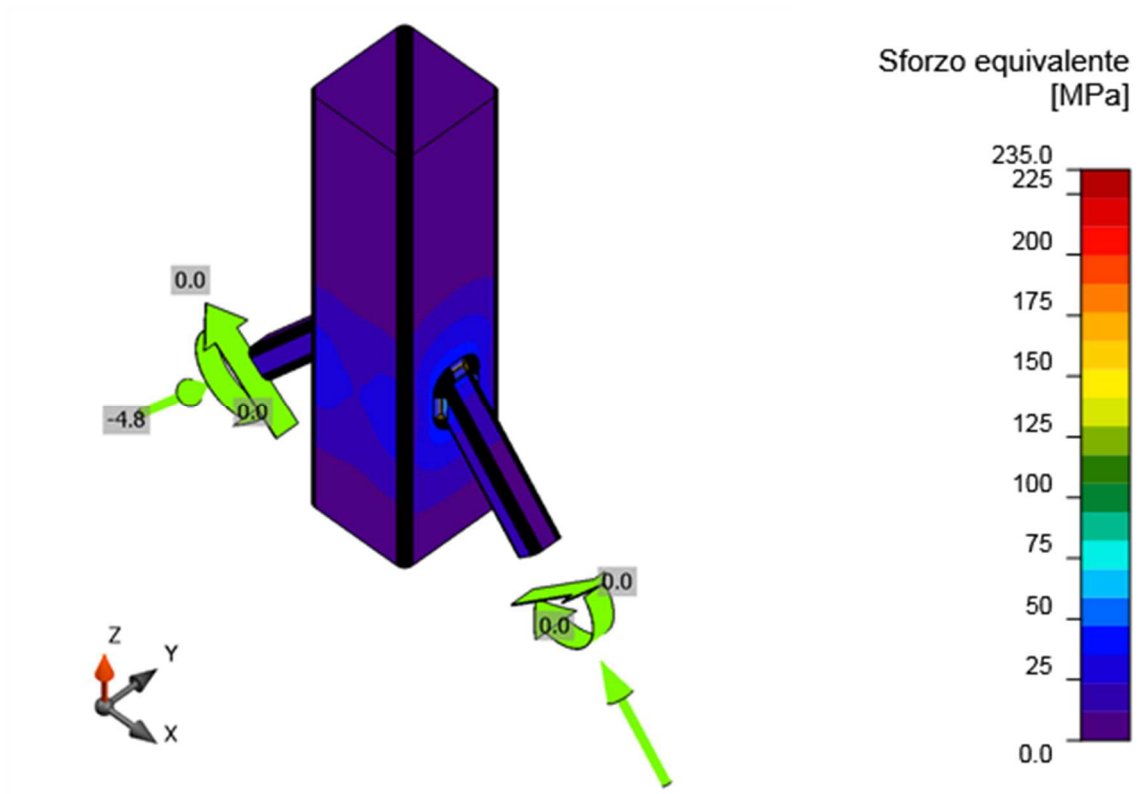
Simbolo	Spiegazione dei simboli
ϵ_{Pl}	Deformazione
σ_{Ed}	Tensione Eq.



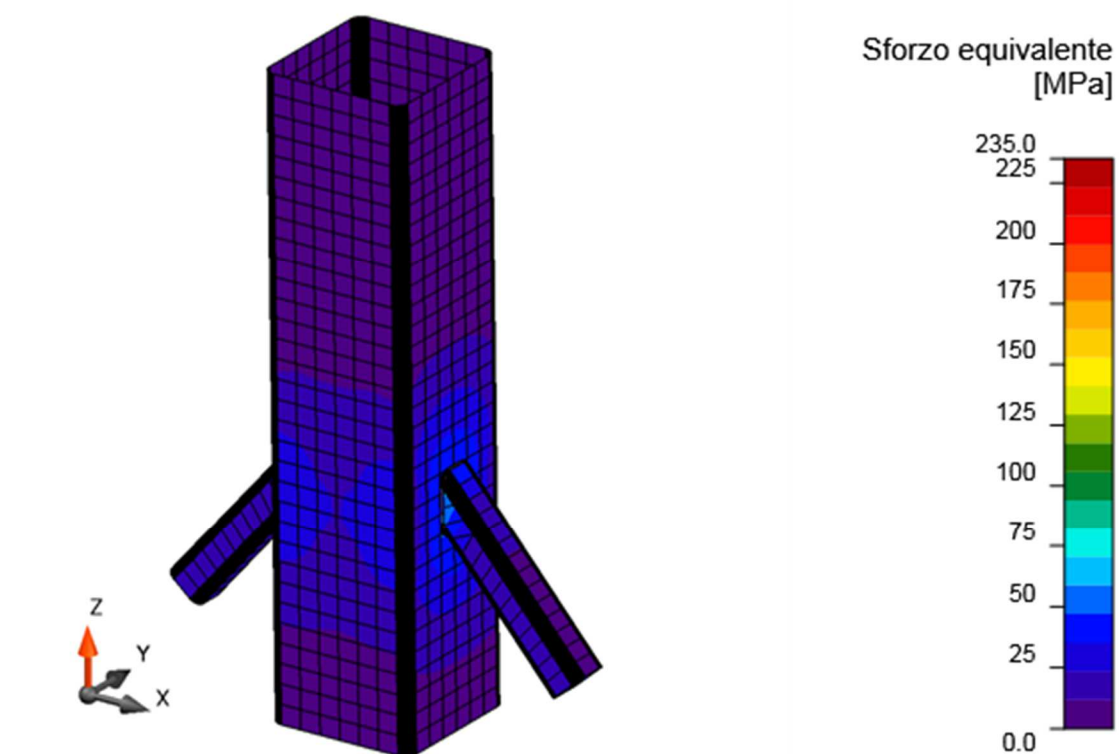
Verifica deformazione [%]



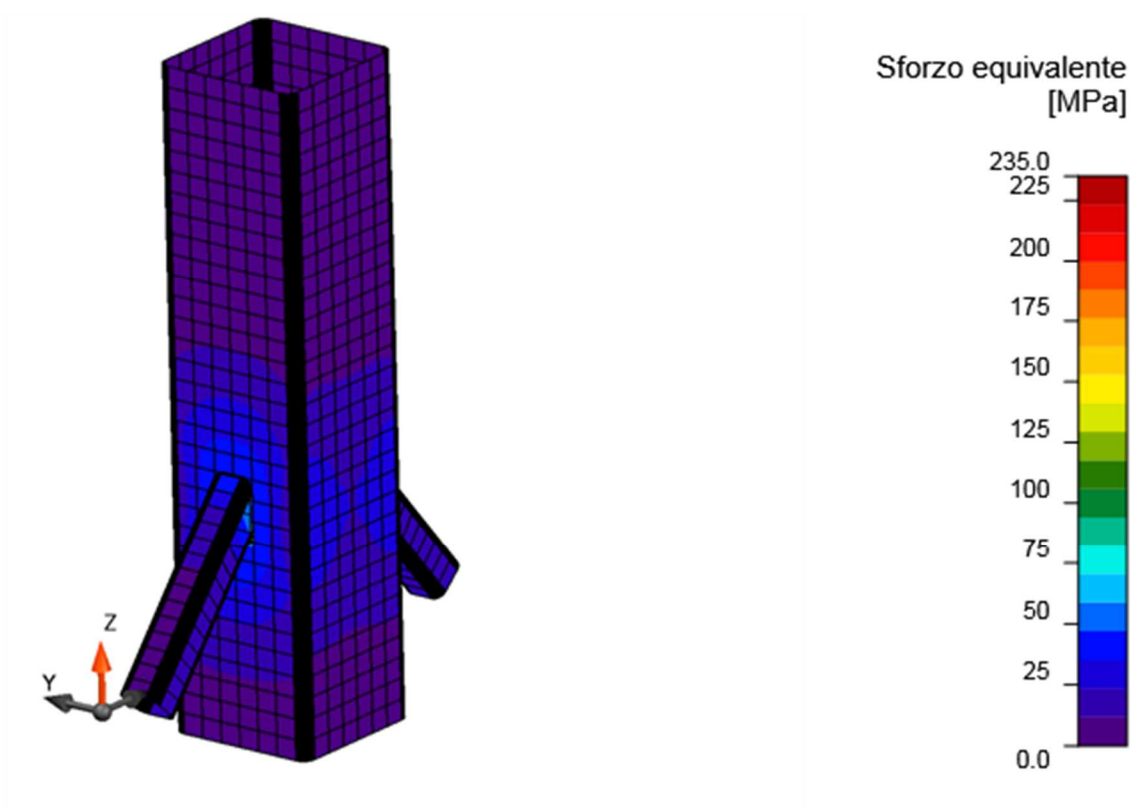
Verifica deformazione, LE1



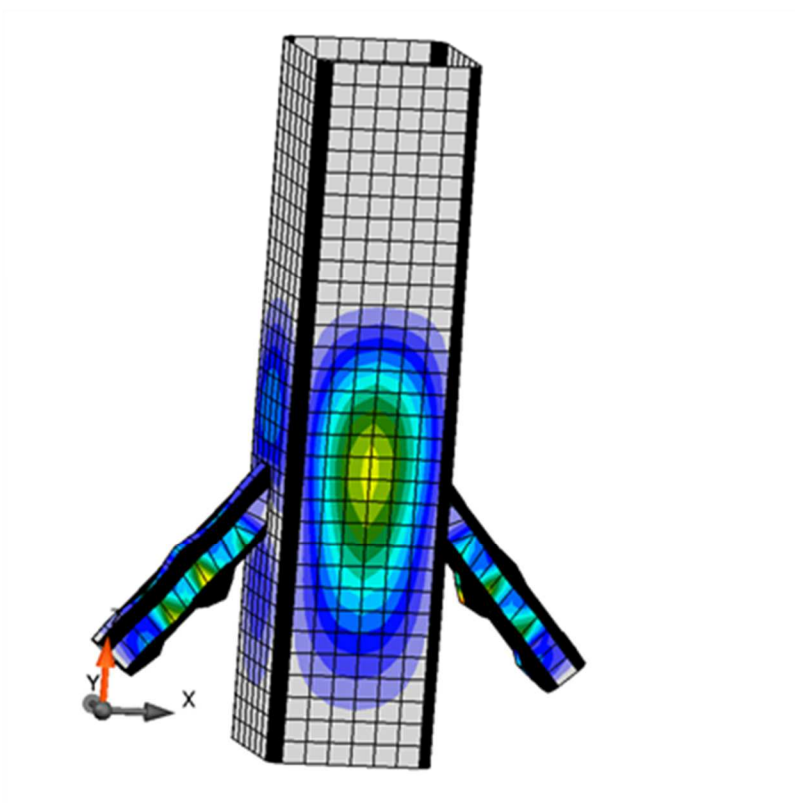
Sforzo equivalente, LE1



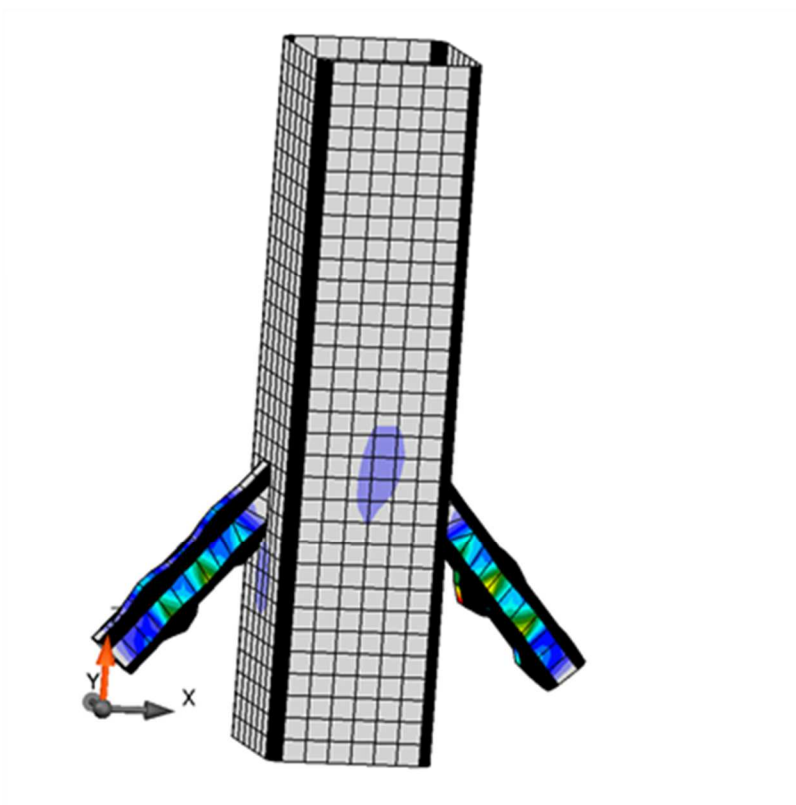
Sforzo equivalente , Tensione massima nodale vista 1



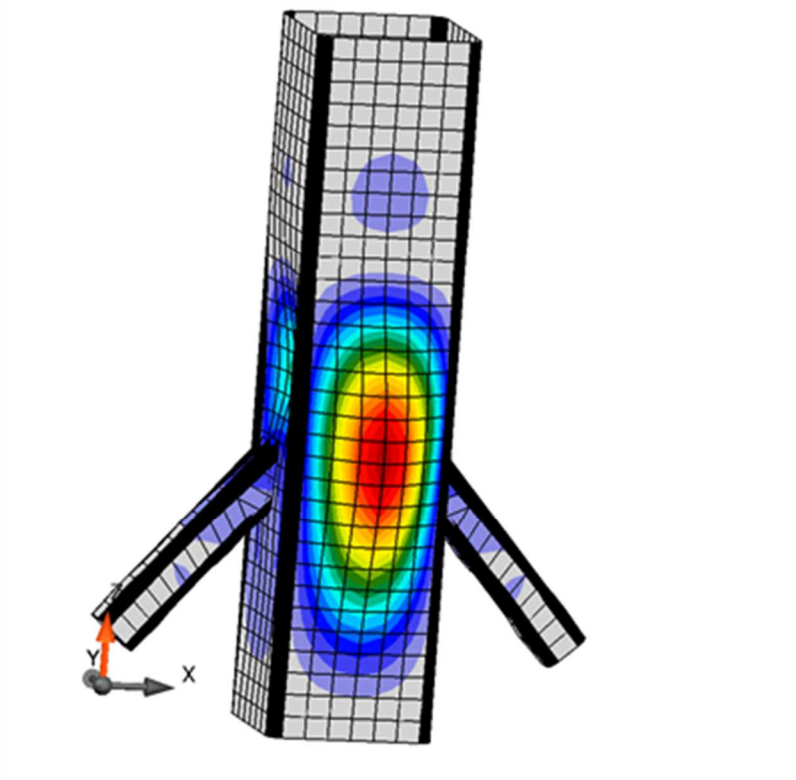
Sforzo equivalente , Tensione massima nodale vista 2



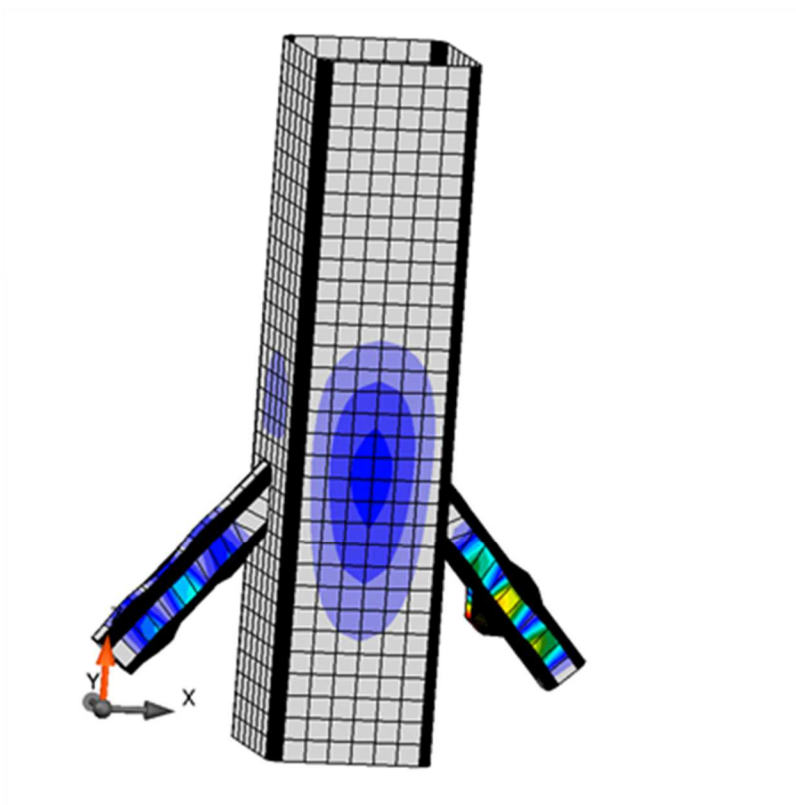
Stabilità, Deformazione primo modo di Buckling (fattore di Buck = 764.85)



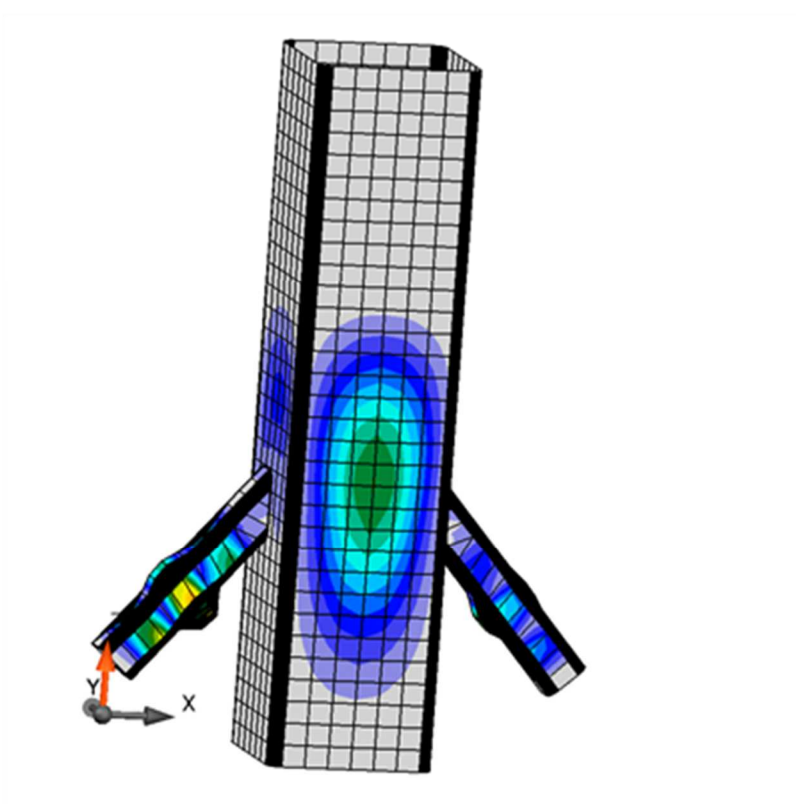
Stabilità, Deformazione secondo modo di Buckling (fattore di Buck = 765.21)



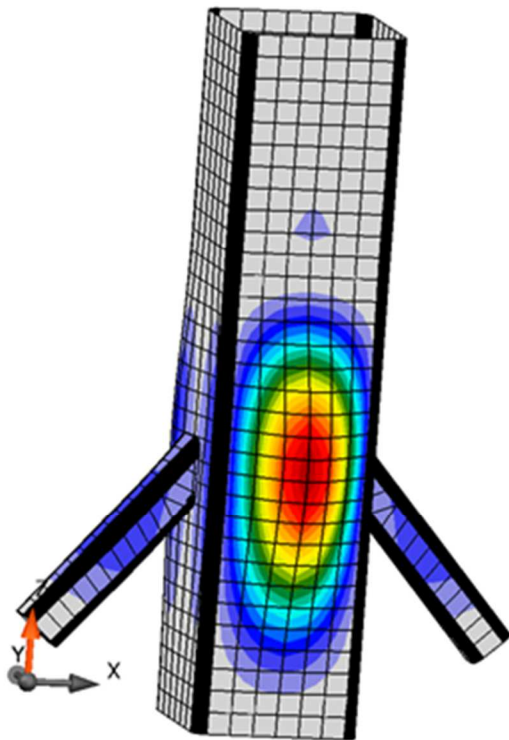
Stabilità, Deformazione terzo modo di Buckling (fattore di Buck = 777.41)



Stabilità, Deformazione quarto modo di Buckling (fattore di Buck = 782.40)



Stabilità, Deformazione quinto modo di Buckling (fattore di Buck = 782.60)



Stabilità, Deformazione sesto modo di Buckling (fattore di Buck = 834.69)

Saldature (Tensione massima)

Nome	Bordo	Spess.gola [mm]	Lunghezza [mm]	Caso di carico	$\sigma_{w,Ed}$ [MPa]	$\sigma_{\perp}$ [MPa]	$\tau_{\parallel}$ [MPa]	$\tau_{\perp}$ [MPa]	Ut [%]	Stato Verifiche
Colonna B100 x 5-w 1	Irrigidente 1 B 30x30x3-3	45.0	71	LE1	7.0	-1.2	-4.0	0.3	2.0	OK
Colonna B100 x 5-w 3	Irrigidente 2 B 30x30x3-4	45.0	71	LE1	7.1	-1.3	-4.0	0.3	2.0	OK

Dati Progetto

	β_w [-]	$\sigma_{w,Rd}$ [MPa]	0.9σ [MPa]
S 235	0.80	360.0	259.2

Spiegazione dei simboli

Simbolo	Spiegazione dei simboli
$\sigma_{w,Ed}$	Sforzo equivalente
$\sigma_{w,Rd}$	Verifica tensione equivalente
$\sigma_{\perp}$	Tensione perpendicolare
$\tau_{\parallel}$	Sforzo di taglio parallelo all'asse della saldatura
$\tau_{\perp}$	Sforzo di taglio perpendicolare all'asse della saldatura
0.9σ	Resistenza allo sforzo perpendicolare

β_w	Fattore di Correlazione EN 1993-1-8 tab. 4.1
Ut	Utilizzo

Stabilità

Caso di carico	Forma	Fattore [-]
LE1	1	764.85
	2	765.21
	3	777.41
	4	782.40
	5	782.60
	6	834.69

Impostazioni codice

Articolo	Valore	Unità	Di riferimento
γ_{M0}	1.00	-	EN 1993-1-1: 6.1
γ_{M1}	1.00	-	EN 1993-1-1: 6.1
γ_{M2}	1.25	-	EN 1993-1-1: 6.1
γ_C	1.50	-	EN 1992-1-1: 2.4.2.4
γ_{Inst}	1.20	-	ETAG 001-C: 3.2.1
Coefficiente unione β_j	0.67	-	EN 1993-1-8: 6.2.5
Area utile - influenza della dimensione della mesh	0.10	-	
Coefficiente di attrito	0.25	-	EN 1993-1-8
Resistenza plastica limite	0.05	-	EN 1993-1-5
Valutazione della tensione nella saldatura	Tensione massima		
Dettagli costruttivi	Si		
Distanza tra i bulloni [d]	2.20	-	EN 1993-1-8: tab 3.3
Distanza tra i bulloni e il bordo [d]	1.20	-	EN 1993-1-8: tab 3.3
Resistenza ad estrazione del cono di calcestruzzo	Si		ETAG 001-C
Usa il valore di α_b calcolato nella verifica a rifollamento	No		EN 1993-1-8: tab 3.4

7. CONCLUSIONE CERTIFICAZIONE

Il presente prodotto (SUPPORT BS001) risulta essere verificato staticamente per forma e dimensioni con carico trasmesso e dettato dalla committenza pari a 8 tonnellate come carico concentrato puntuale in mezzzeria del traverso superiore e con un carico di 12ton/m come carico uniformemente distribuito sul traverso superiore.

Si rammenta quanto menzionato ai paragrafi precedenti, che il progettista delle strutture non si assume nessuna responsabilità civile e/o penale per quanto concerne:

- Variazioni di carico
- Variazione degli elementi strutturali previa verifica e certificazione ex nova
- Corretto posizionamento e numero degli elementi di supporto da implementare
- Valutazione errata di carichi agenti sui supporti singolarmente e complessivamente differenti da quanto presente nella seguente relazione
- Aggiunta di sovraccarichi eccezionali e variabili.

Si tenga presente che i carichi di cui sopra (8ton e 12ton/m) non sono cumulativi, ma sono scissi in due diverse distribuzione di carico. Spetta alla committenza come voler distribuire il carico, cioè puntuale fino ad un massimo calcolato e verificato pari a 8tonnellate in mezzzeria, oppure distribuito fino ad un massimo linearmente distribuito calcolato e verificato pari a 12tonn/m

Inoltre è severamente vietato la divulgazione di tale relazione di calcolo strutturale per supporti analoghi o simili al presente. La seguente relazione è inerente solo ed esclusivamente al supporto di cui sopra BS001.

Il presente supporto è staticamente certificato a 8tonnellate come carico nodale concentrato in mezzzeria (nodal load) → nr° certificazione SC0003 NL8tonn

Il presente supporto è staticamente certificato a 12tonnellate/m come carico uniformemente distribuito sul traverso superiore (distributed load) → nr° certificazione SC0003 DL12tonn/m

Firma del progettista delle strutture

